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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices	Melbourne, Vic.	... Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
	Sydney, N.S.W.	... 114a Pitt Street.
	Adelaide, S.A.	... 76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of SIXTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire. The associate Journal *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne and Sydney, is also supplied to all Australasian subscribers.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; DIARY, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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OUR WINTER ISSUE.

For THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 31, 1903, the Publisher can accept

Circulars and Price-lists

to distribute as insets. This is an excellent way of ensuring the delivery of such business appeals to the best buyers of druggist goods in the world. For full particulars apply to the Publisher.

THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1903.

Now in the binders' hands for early despatch to our Colonial subscribers. The contents are good and profitable—in fact, the DIARY is the best one we have ever sent to press. A copy of it will be presented to every subscriber to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST whose subscription is in force on December 1, so that the best way to get the DIARY is to subscribe for the C. & D. now. The DIARY treatise on stamping proprietary medicines and the formulæ for specialities are themselves a full return for the subscription.

Summary.

IN Dublin Christmas crackers are to be kept in a fireproof safe (p. 844).

THE LIST of Royal Society medallists of the year is given on p. 842.

THE TRADE NOTES on pages 846 and 847 include several new products.

DR. GOODFELLOW has been sent to penal servitude for three years (p. 843).

A LONG-HEADED PHARMACIST forms the illustrated quotation this week (p. 854).

THE Leicester chemists dined together last week. Mr Glyn-Jones was present (p. 866).

COCAINE applied to ease an aching tooth has caused the death of a Rochdale doctor (p. 843).

WE RECORD the deaths of four septuagenarian chemists and one octogenarian chemist on p. 858.

A CLUB-ROOM is to be opened in London by the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society (p. 867).

ALTERNATE APPLICATIONS of tannin and silver nitrate are recommended for removing tattoo-marks (p. 845).

"XRAYSER" thinks the name "Convention" applied to the meeting of P.A.T.A. delegates is significant (p. 855).

NEARLY a million and a half people passed the turnstiles of the Cork Exhibition during the time it was open (p. 844).

MANCHESTER and Newcastle chemists discuss the methods of the P.A.T.A., and speak approvingly of the Convention (p. 864).

MR. RYMER YOUNG, in an address at Bradford, indicates a change of attitude towards "the unclean thing" of former years (p. 862).

ACCORDING to Dr. Lannelongue, some mummies exhibit traces of appendicitis, so that the disease is not so modern as has been thought (p. 845).

TWO MEDICAL WITNESSES called in a coppered-peas' case gave opposite opinions as to the harmfulness of tinned peas coloured with copper salts (p. 852).

THE SUMMONS against the Apollinaris Company (Limited) was dismissed, with twenty guineas costs; the full judgment, given on p. 850, is instructive reading.

A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION to the question of standards for medicine is made by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. (p. 867), and "Xrayser" has some pregnant remarks on the matter (p. 855).

WE indicate some of the directions in which pharmacists' abilities will tend if the promise of winter weather is fulfilled. The treatment of chaps is the chief thing dealt with in the article on p. 856.

THE MARKETS are featureless this week, and trade is dull. Cocaine, crude camphor, dextrin and farina, and peppermint oil are dearer. Citric acid, copper sulphate, and gentian are easier (p. 869).

THE P.A.T.A. CONVENTION is to be the event of the coming week. We prepare the way by giving the list of societies represented and the delegates. Portraits of delegates appear in this issue (pp. 847-9).

IT apparently makes a difference in cases under the Indecent Advertisements Act if the exhibitor is a chemist (p. 852). Another case under the same Act, heard at Bow Street, has not been decided yet (p. 851).

THE members of the Western Chemists' Association dined together on Wednesday. The Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society was present, but was not drawn into any definite pronouncement on current pharmaceutical politics (p. 866).

THE CHEMICAL SECTION of the Chamber of Commerce have received a reply from the Inland Revenue authorities in regard to duty-free alcohol. The joint committee are asking the trade for statistics as to processes in which alcohol free from duty could be used advantageously (p. 847).

PROFESSOR BOWER, at a meeting of the North British Branch on Wednesday evening, made a powerful appeal on behalf of a closer study of applied botany. He was eloquently seconded by Professor Bayley Balfour, who thought Government ought to do more to encourage vegetable economics (p. 861).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MINERAL will be distributed to students as the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mineral, which will be sent out in the form of a coarse powder, is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are its only constituents.

Students' applications for portions of the mineral (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, November 25, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, December 6. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance which is found to be present in traces only should be distinguished from the chief constituents of the mineral.

The report on this month's analysis will be published next week.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Hull Magistrates have remanded John Ransome (26), a chemist's assistant, in order that he may be admitted into an inebriates' home.

The contribution of five guineas to the Martindale Memorial Fund voted by the Natal Pharmaceutical Society has reached the Treasurer of the Fund.

The opening meeting of the 149th session of the Society of Arts was held on November 19. Sir William Preece gave an instructive address on the "Science of Business."

A firm of ironmongers were on November 14 restrained from passing off a liqueur called "Prolaten" as "Benedictine." Prolaten was put up in the same style as Benedictine.

Harry Egan (12), a Newmarket schoolboy, has been ordered six strokes with the birch rod for stealing a bicycle, value 5*l.*, the property of Mr. J. W. Carr, chemist, High Street, Newmarket.

The Derby Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Messrs. Davies, Gibbins & Co., wholesale manufacturing chemists, of Bridge Street, Derby, for the supply of drugs to the workhouse.

Mr. Gerald Balfour has replied to the Association of Chambers of Commerce that he is still considering their suggestion for an inquiry into the working of the present law as to trade-marks.

The Droitwich Bench on November 13 transferred the licence attached to the business carried on at Ombersley Street, Droitwich, by Mr. Simpkins, chemist and druggist, to Mr. Francis Cole, chemist and druggist, who has acquired the business.

Mr. Adrian Hope, in an address to the Hospital Officers' Association on the future of the London hospitals, advocated

the establishment of a central store from which the drugs and compounds used in each dispensary could be distributed to the separate hospitals.

At the Worksop County Court last week a local licensed victualler obtained judgment for 7*l.* and costs against Henry Cook Silvester, a chemist's assistant, as the value of a dog belonging to plaintiff, which had to be destroyed owing to injuries inflicted by defendant.

Dr. Bashford, the superintendent appointed by the Committee of the Cancer Research Fund, is to proceed at once to Germany, with a view to co-operating with the German committee in the direction of statistical investigation. The committee are also in correspondence with workers in the United States.

A man was bound over by the Stratford Bench on November 15 for assaulting his wife. The Chairman of the Bench (Mr. Eliot Howard, of Howard & Sons, chemical-manufacturers, Stratford), after hearing evidence, said he somewhat regretted the desuetude of the old parish stocks when cases of that sort came before him.

The members of the Manchester Chemical Club have resolved to hold their future business-meetings at the new Technological Schools, Whitworth Street. On November 14 a smoking-concert was held in the Victoria Hotel, and was so successful that more gatherings of the kind are to be held as a relief to the scientific side.

At the annual meeting of the Lincolnshire Association for the Prevention of the Administration of Poisonous Drugs to Horses, held at Lincoln on November 14, the report stated that five prosecutions on behalf of members had been undertaken during the year. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of 20*l.*

Dr. Haldane, F.R.S., and Dr. Boycott, who were deputed by the Home Office to investigate a curious outbreak among the miners at Dolcoath, Cornwall, known locally as "Dolcoath anaemia," have found that this anaemia is due to the presence of an intestinal parasite which, attaching itself to the lining membrane of the bowel, abstracts the blood by suction.

Royal Society Medals.

The list of Royal Society medallists for the year has just been published. The awards are as follows: The Copley medal to Lord Lister in recognition of the value of his physiological and pathological researches in regard to their influence on the modern practice of surgery. The Rumford medal to the Hon. Charles Algernon Parsons for his success in the application of the steam-turbine to industrial purposes and for its recent extension to navigation. A Royal medal to Professor Horace Lamb for his investigations in mathematical physics. A Royal medal to Professor Edward Albert Schaefer for his researches into the functions and minute structure of the central nervous system, especially with regard to the motor and sensory functions of the cortex of the brain. The Davy medal to Professor Svante August Arrhenius for the application of the theory of dissociation in chemistry. The Darwin medal to Mr. Francis Galton for his numerous contributions to the exact study of heredity and variation contained in "Hereditary Genius," "Natural Inheritance," and other writings. The Buchanan medal to Dr. Sydney A. Monckton Copeman for his experimental investigations into the bacteriology and comparative pathology of vaccination. The Hughes medal to Professor Joseph John Thomson for his numerous contributions to electric science, especially in reference to the phenomena of electric discharge in gases.

The Port of London.

Notification is given that it is intended to introduce a Bill into Parliament next Session to establish and incorporate a Commission as the Port Authority of the Port of London, and to vest in the commission "all necessary powers for the control, management, improvement, and preservation of the Port of London." The Mansion House Committee, which is considering the subject, took place on November 19.

L.C.C. Items.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris has been elected as a member of the Improvements Committee in the place of Mr. Parkinson.

At a meeting of the London County Council on November 18, amongst other tenders for the supply of stores during 1903 the following were accepted: Chemicals and chemical apparatus, &c., Baird & Tatlock; sundries and disinfectants, &c., Middleton Brothers, R. W. Medhurst, Deayton's Stores (Limited), Day & Martin (Limited), Sanitas Company (Limited), and R. Bell & Co.

At the same meeting it was reported that a settlement has been effected in respect of the premises of Mr. A. Bothams, chemist, 4 Blackmoor Street, needed for improvements. The amount claimed was 2,000*l.*, and the amount of settlement 1,200*l.*

Petroleum-spirit by Rail.

At Oxford City Police Court, on November 14, before the Mayor (Alderman Salter) and other magistrates, Mr. Stephen E. Miller, an assistant in the chemical laboratory at Christ Church, was summoned for a contravention of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, in sending, on October 25, to Paddington a drum containing 5 gals. of petroleum-spirit which had a flashing-point below 32° F., without distinctly marking the nature of the spirit outside the vessel or giving notice to the railway company. Mr. Plummer prosecuted for the Great Western Railway. The drum was fetched from the defendant's residence in Cowley Road, and was consigned to an address in Hatton Garden, London, the label bearing the words, "Petroleum, with care." The consignment-note stated that it was mineral oil, inflammable 73° to 150°. On arrival at Paddington goods station the drum was found to be leaking, and the vapour coming in contact with a flame caught fire. The flames were, fortunately, subdued with tarpaulins. Mr. W. R. Bird, the company's chemist at Swindon, found that the ignition-point of the spirit was below zero. It was one of the most dangerous spirits known—a species of benzoline. Mr. Miller, in defence, said he was unaware that the flashing-point of the oil was so low, and he urged that it was the residue of petroleum from distillation and, therefore, simply petroleum. The Mayor considered that the defendant, being a chemist, must have known the oil was more inflammable than was described in the consignment-note, but this being the first case of the kind, and as the Magistrates did not believe a deliberate breach of the law was intended, they would inflict a fine of 20*s.* only, with 20*s. 6*d.** costs.

Doctor of Science Sentenced.

At the Central Criminal Court on November 25, before the Recorder, John Goodfellow, a doctor of science, pleaded guilty to having forged and uttered a bill of exchange for 500*l.*, with intent to defraud. Mr. Green, for the prosecution, stated that the defendant had at one time been connected with the Bow and Bromley Institute, and for several years held the position of honorary analyst and consulting chemist to the Grocers' Exhibition. The forged bill of exchange purported to be accepted by Messrs. E. & T. Pink, jam-manufacturers, and accused represented to Mr. Ernest H. White, solicitor, Abchurch Lane, E.C., that he had discovered a new process for making vinegar, and had sold this to Messrs. Pink for 500*l.* Mr. White arranged for a sum of 100*l.* to be advanced, but afterwards saw Mr. Thomas Pink about the matter, and as a result of their conversation Goodfellow was arrested. Mr. Thomas Pink stated that the bill in question was not signed by him or by his authority. He knew the accused as a chemist, but had not purchased from him any process for making vinegar. The police evidence showed that prisoner had been living a double life, leaving his wife three years ago in poverty. Mr. Lever, for the defence, said prisoner was a man of education and great capacity, and was the author of several standard works on chemistry, as well as being a member of several learned societies both here and abroad. Owing to financial straits the prisoner had had recourse to money-lenders, and, getting into their clutches, had made this serious mistake with the idea of releasing himself. The Recorder sentenced prisoner to three years' penal servitude.

The Midwife's Remedy.

In the case of the sudden death of a baby 3 days old from convulsions, inquired into by the Manchester City Coroner on November 17, it transpired that a midwife at St. Mary's

Hospital had supplied the mother with a mixture for the baby consisting of laudanum, oil of aniseed, Turkey rhubarb, and magnesia. The remedy was for wind in the stomach, and to "quieten the baby." The dose was to be a half-teaspoonful, but there was no label on the bottle. The Coroner severely censured the midwife, and said only doctors and chemists should deal with drugs. The mixture, it was stated, had been a favourite remedy of the midwife's mother. The lady promised not to repeat the practice.

What is "Cornflour"?

Referring to the cornflour-case—Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington *v.* Bugg—reports of which have recently appeared in the *C. & D.*, Mr. C. E. Cassal, F.I.C., public analyst, in his report, says: "The sample of 'cornflour,' reported as adulterated, was found to consist of 100 per cent. of starch, having the character of rice-starch—meaning thereby a form of commercial rice-starch. . . . The term 'cornflour' is only applicable to a preparation of maize-starch, obtained by special processes from maize or Indian corn. The term has had this meaning since the prepared starch of maize was first placed upon the market as 'cornflour' more than forty years ago; and the fact that cornflour is a preparation of maize-starch, and of maize-starch only, is accepted by scientific experts, by the trade, and by the public generally. This is, indeed, a matter of common knowledge."

Birmingham Notes.

Drysalters are beginning to find the qualified man a useful adjunct to their business, as may be judged from the frequent advertisements appearing in the local papers. This is a new outlet to increase the scarcity and pecuniary value of assistants.

Dr. Coole Kneale and his colleagues of the Yardley School Board have unanimously resolved to request the local Licensing Committee to refuse its consent to any extension of the public-house hours. Might they not go a step farther, and endeavour to secure shorter working-hours for the pharmacist?

Mr. W. F. Haydon, pharmaceutical chemist, who will best be known to pharmacy as the popular Secretary of the old Trades Association in its palmy and belligerent days, has been presented with a testimonial by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, at the Exchange Rooms this week, as an appreciation of his twenty-two years' service.

Local pharmacists who are opticians are looking forward to increased business in the spectacle-trade shortly. The Birmingham School Board has instructed Dr. Wood White, a local specialist, to examine the eyes of all scholars at its schools, and where defects are detected glasses are to be supplied, either by private prescription or by hospital-ticket.

Football.

A match between the Pharmaceutical F.C. and Hamilton F.C. was played on November 15 at Wormholt Farm, Shepherd's Bush. During the first half there was some good play by both teams, but the Square were the stronger, and scored three goals to *nil*. In the second half four more goals were obtained by the Square, the Hamiltons scoring one goal. The final result was that the Square won by seven goals to one.

London College *v.* Metropolitan College, in the Inter-Pharmacy League.—Played at Wormholt Farm on November 15. The game, which was noticeable for the warmth of rivalry displayed, was, nevertheless, one of the fastest and best-contested seen in the League, especially during the first half. The interval found London leading by three goals to one, and, the game slackening considerably, London won by the above score.

The Week's Poisonings.

Eight fatalities from poisoning have been reported during the week, half of which were due to carbolic acid. Two cases of oxalic-acid poisoning are recorded, and a science master at Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell, poisoned himself with cyanide of potassium. The only unscheduled poison used was cocaine, taken in overdose by Dr. D. McIntyre, of Rochdale, to alleviate a toothache. Evidence in this case was given at the inquest on November 13 by Mr.

F. Garside, of Norden, who said he had lately assisted the deceased as a dispenser. Dr. McIntyre had suffered from influenza, but appeared to get better. On the day of the death he heard the doctor cry out, and, went to deceased, who told him he had taken something and wanted to be sick. Witness administered an emetic, but the doctor died shortly afterwards. He found a bottle of cocaine in the room, and he was of opinion that this had hastened death. The Coroner said it was evident that death had been accelerated by the dose of cocaine which was applied to the tooth for the purpose of easing pain, and that death was accidental. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.—The oxalic acid was taken by a young married woman at Bethnal Green, who was suffering from acute melancholia, and by a Walworth coal-dealer, who was worried about financial affairs.—The carbolic acid cases were at Syresham (where a young woman took a fatal dose), at Rusholme (where a married woman did the same), at Doncaster (where a sub-postmaster died from the same poison), and at Liverpool. The victim in the last-mentioned case was a dock labourer named James Moran, who was in a despondent state of mind. At the inquest on November 15 the Coroner (Mr. Sampson) said that since carbolic acid had come under the second schedule the number of deaths from that source had materially diminished. Where they used to have a great many cases they had now only one or two in a year. It, however, took a long time to make the authorities realise the effect of the new order. He quite agreed that even further restrictions than at present should be placed upon the sale of carbolic acid.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Cork Exhibition.

The Executive Committee of the Cork Exhibition report that the receipts of that function were £61,519., and the expenditure £55,340., leaving a profit of £6,178., exclusive of 5,000/- represented by existing plant; 1,409,448 persons passed the turnstiles from the first to the last day.

Strychnine-poisoning.

At Belfast, on November 13, Mr. John George Thompson, a commission agent, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of strychnine. At the inquest it was stated that deceased had purchased a quantity of strychnine from Messrs. J. & J. Haslett to kill rats.

Improving Premises.

Mr. J. B. Robinson, pharmaceutical chemist, Duncairn Medical Hall, Belfast, has had new window enclosures and fittings, and other improvements effected in his pharmacy, by Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool and London.

Mr. T. Jenkins, chemist, Portmadoc, has had new window-enclosures, with interior fittings, also supplied and fixed by Messrs. Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb (Limited).

Aërated-water Bottles.

At Rathkeale (co. Limerick) Petty Sessions last week, Mr. T. J. Hennessy, aërated-water manufacturer, Rathkeale, was prosecuted under the Merchandise-marks Act in several cases—at the suit of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane (Limited); Messrs. Thwaites & Co. (Limited); Messrs. Bewley & Draper (Limited); Messrs. Hovenden & Orr (Limited); Messrs. O'Brien & Co., Dublin; and Messrs. Ross & Sons (Limited), Belfast—for applying the trade-marks and trade-descriptions of the complainants to aërated waters of his own manufacture. The defendant pleaded guilty to a technical breach of the Act, and a fine of 1s. (with 10s. costs in each case) was imposed.

Christmas Crackers as Explosives.

An inspector last week called upon the managing partner of Messrs. Alexander Findlater & Sons, of Dublin, and informed him that if the firm wished to stock and sell Christ-

mas crackers a 5s. licence would have to be taken out. It was further stated that the firm would have to comply with certain conditions—that only one box of crackers would be shown at a time, and that they should be stored in iron receptacles off the premises. The curious point is that as a matter of strict law the Dublin inspector is acting within his right in requiring retailers of Christmas crackers and cosasques to register their premises and observe certain general rules laid down by the Home Office; but the Dublin inspector has apparently departed from the practice of that Government Department, which has been not to insist upon the strict observance of the Explosives Act in this respect.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Glasgow Notes.

In spite of the exceptional mildness of the weather there is a marked improvement in business.

Retailers all over the city report that they have no difficulty in getting the advanced Trade Association prices for patents and proprietaries.

Boots (Limited) have opened their handsomely fitted premises in Sauchiehall Street, but only for the sale of stationery and fancy goods. The drug-department is not yet ready for business.

A number of new doctors' shops have been opened recently in Glasgow, but they are mostly of the strictly consulting-room type. Nearly all the old shops, however, are being carried on as if the General Medical Council's decree were so much waste-paper.

A new and resplendent star-quack has sailed into view on the local horizon. He affects the scientific method, and his harangue takes the form of an exposition of the life-history and ravages of the pathogenic organisms that cause skin-diseases, illustrated with caricatures of the various species.

At the last meeting of the Andersonian Naturalists' Society there were exhibited a natural hybrid possessing the characteristics of *Cineraria maritima* and *Senecio Jacobaea*; a rare fungus, *Omphalia picta*, from the Botanic Gardens, the only other record being at Killin in 1877; and also a curious fungus found growing between two tapioca-starch bags, and which has been identified as an abortive form of *Polyporus betulinus*. At the same meeting Professor G. F. Scott Elliot read a paper on "Plant-life below Ground," in which he described the behaviour of various roots and subterranean rhizomes. Mr. H. B. Watt afterwards read a paper on "The Altitude of Forest-trees in the Cairngorm Mountains," in which he stated that the highest limit for that range is 1,700 feet, and only a few species, such as birch, aspen, Scots pine, and larch, exceed 1,500 feet.

Football.

A match was played on November 15 at Hawkhill between the clubs of the Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy and of Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co., which resulted in a win for the Duke Street team by 6 goals to nil.

Poisonings.

A Glasgow cabinet-maker named McIntosh died in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary on November 16 from laudanum-poisoning.

A woman named Elizabeth Wilson died in the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, on November 18, from the effects of an overdose of opium.

Jane Scott, who lived alone at New Alyth, was found by a neighbour in a dying condition on November 17. She expired shortly afterwards, and carbolic-acid poisoning is assigned as the cause of death.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

APPENDICITIS IN MUMMIES.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, Dr. Lannelongue stated that he had found traces of appendicitis in the remains of certain mummies. In the course of an interview by a Press representative, the Doctor said that everyone was now forced to admit that appendicitis occupies an important place among the diseases of the human body. At present it seems to have taken first place as the fashionable disease, owing to the great personages who have been treated for it. It corresponds to the painful "migraine," or headache and indigestion, to which our forefathers used to attribute their indispositions. Dr. Lannelongue puts down the spread of the disease to the habit of eating meat.

AN ECCENTRIC PHARMACIST.—A curious incident connected with a case of suicide is reported from Périgueux. M. Bige, the proprietor of the Pharmacie Normale there, shot himself with a revolver in his officine last Monday, and, in a letter addressed to the Procurator of the Republic, the pharmacist took the precaution to explain fully that he had mixed poison with all the pharmaceutical preparations on his premises. He enclosed a sum of 400f. (16*l.*) for his funeral-expenses in another letter addressed to the local police-superintendent. It is supposed that M. Bige's suicide was due to financial troubles. He was 50 years old, and lived quite alone. But his eccentric and extraordinary behaviour in adding poison to all the drugs in his pharmacy seems to point to a loss of mental balance.

CHOCOLATE CIGARS.—The Paris Court of Cassation had last week to decide whether a manufacturer of chocolate commits a breach of the law by selling chocolate cigars. The cigars are made of the husks of cocoa-beans wrapped in paper having the brown colour of tobacco; and the sale of tobacco or imitations of it being a State monopoly in France, the Government brought an action against the chocolate-maker on the ground of infringement. On the first hearing of the case at Aix judgment was given for the defendant, the Court having accepted his plea that the incriminated chocolate cigars were chiefly intended for the amusement of children, and were not sold as an imitation of tobacco; consequently there was no breach of the law. The Court of Cassation, however, took a different view, quashed the judgment of the lower Court, and sent the case down to be re-tried.

A VIOLENT CONTRAST.—During a press discussion regarding the new-style cutting pharmacies, one of their critics declared they sold too cheaply to give pure products. The "Syndicate of Grand Commercial Pharmacies" replied by citing examples, viz.:—

Knorr's antipyrin costs 40f. per kilo.; sold, 10c. per gram; profit, 150 per cent.

Bicarbonate of soda costs 26c. per kilo.; sold 10c. per 125 grams; profit, 300 per cent.

Salicylate of soda (crystallised) costs 6f. per kilo.; sold 50c. per 30 grams; profit, 300 per cent.

Sulphate of magnesia costs 25c. per kilo.; sold 10c. per 60 grams profit, 500 per cent.

Sulphate of quinine costs 50f. to 60f. per kilo.: sold 15c. to 30c. per gram; profit, 200 to 400 per cent.

A French pharmaceutical journal points out that this kind of discussion is likely to have the worst possible result.

TATTOO-MARKS.—The best means of effacing tattooing has long been discussed and studied. Readers of Daudet's "Port Tarascon" will recall the tale of the luckless pharmacist, Bezuquet, tattooed from head to foot by his savage captors in the South Seas, who passed his life (after his return to France) in the back shop experimenting in vain to find a means of effacing the marks. M. Emile Gautier, a popular writer on scientific matters, announces that the effacement can best be done by the alternate application of tannin and nitrate of silver. The sore which results scales off in a fortnight or so, leaving a raised red scar, which gradually becomes paler, and at last invisible. The patient remains a "marked man," but the scars, "which have the air of ancient wounds," are no longer "inavouables," says M. Gautier—that is, they do not necessarily serve as means of identity.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:—

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

A NEW STORE.—Mr. H. Byrne, of Uitenhage, is erecting a fine building in the main thoroughfare of that town. He will occupy part of it as a drug-store, and hopes to be in by January next.

PHYSIC FOR THE RAILWAYS.—Messrs. C. E. Gardner & Co. (Limited), of Port Elizabeth, have again secured the contract for the supply of drugs to the Cape Government and Rhodesia Railways—Midland and Rhodesia systems.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—A member of the Cape House of Parliament recently stated that Port Elizabeth merchants were loyal only to the sovereign in their pockets. The fact is, writes our Cape Town correspondent, Bay merchants are business men, and are getting tired of the military element with its eternal red tape. It is an open secret that strong language has passed between the civil and military authorities of late, and that representations have been made to the Government. Peace seems almost as bad as war.

EXHIBITION AT JOHANNESBURG.—It is proposed to hold an International Peace Exhibition of South Africa at Johannesburg in 1904-5. Amongst the departments are—

Sanitary Appliances.—Sewerage, hospital, and hospital appointments.

Chemistry and Physics, Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus.—Inorganic products, acids and alkalies, organic products, coal and wood, tar-products, chemical apparatus, optical and thermotic instruments and apparatus, photographic apparatus.

General Compounds, Proprietary and General Manufactured Goods.—Printing and writing inks, paints, oils, varnishes, &c.; pharmaceutical products, including perfumes.

The exhibition is solely in the prospectus stage at present. We may hear more of it later.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY TRADE.—Included in an official specification of goods imported into the Orange River Colony during the year ending June 30, 1902, are the following, the figures in parentheses being those for 1901: Acetic acid from Cape Colony, 187 gals., 51*l.* (38 gals., 12*l.*); drugs and chemicals from Cape Colony, 20,421*l.* (11,837*l.*); from Natal, 2,448*l.* (1,102*l.*); medicinal preparations from Cape Colony, 9,882*l.* (7,283*l.*); from Natal, 1,399*l.* (625*l.*); essential and perfumed oils from Cape Colony, 29*l.* (47*l.*); all other descriptions from Cape Colony, 131,263 gals., 3,336*l.* (114,522 gals., 3,541*l.*); from Natal, 15,962 gals., 691*l.* (7,669 gals., 365*l.*); perfumery, cosmetics, powders, and soaps for toilet use from Cape Colony, 1,973*l.* (1,001*l.*); from Natal, 760*l.* (226*l.*)

JOHANNESBURG JOTTINGS.—Mr. Raworth, chemist, Pretoria, has been visiting Johannesburg. His store suffered severely from looting during the war.—A number of foreign chemists, who, during the dark days of 1899, became burghers, are now British subjects, having sworn allegiance to the King.—The fittings and stock-in-trade of the business formerly carried on by Mr. T. W. Dukes, at the corner of President and Fraser Streets, Market Square, were offered for public auction on October 20. The drugs, &c., are enumerated as follows:—

Balsam copaibæ, carbolic acid, hydrogen perchloride, caustic potash, Hubbuck's zinc oxide, Jameson's arrowroot, tr. arnicæ, tr. quassiae, cort. quillaiae, infus. anthemidis, D. F. & Co.'s chloroform, hydrarg. bichlorat., antim. tart. pulv., antim. oxide, rad. rhei ang., gum. myrrh. tunc., resin copaibæ, ergotin, rad. valerianæ, aletris cordial, celerina, antipyrin, Stearns's elixir sedative, oil of peppermint (Hotchkiss), oil of aniseed, pimento, rosemary, spruce (Stevenson & Howell), ext. belladonnae, Rouge fin de Théâtre, copperas, senna-leaves, ext. anthemidis, Davis & Lawrence's gum foam, Bush's gun extract, corks.

There were also "other lines too numerous to mention."—Mr. J. Bronte, formerly of Wellington, N.Z., is setting up in business as a chemist at the corner of Auret and Main Streets, Jeppe's Town, Johannesburg.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co., 80 Gloucester Road, S.W., are issuing an exceptionally neat hooklet about Globinaris water. It tells, with illustrations, about the distillation of pure water, its aeration with oxygen and carbonic-acid gas, and all subsequent stages in fitting it for table use.

A PERSONAL PAMPHLET, posted in St. Louis to medical men in this country by the Antikamnia Chemical Company, has as a tailpiece a palpable portrait of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., in the Gould style. He is pictured as a medieval scribe. Why the Antikamnia Company has appropriated our Colonial Secretary for advertising-purposes is difficult to fathom.

CIGARS for Christmas trade form the subject of a leaflet which Messrs. Singleton & Colc (Limited), Birmingham, are issuing. Chemists who deal in cigars should send a post-card for a copy, as the prices given are in most cases specially tempting. Messrs. Singleton & Cole (Limited) ask us to mention that they are the sole agents for the "Thorneycroft Mixture."

PHOTOGRAPHIC HELPS.—The editors of the *Photogram* have issued a new edition of the useful cards which were brought out some years ago as helps to photographers. The set of six cards, issued at 1d., includes exposure guide, thermometer-conversion scale, and weights and measures. Photographic chemists should apply to Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C., for particulars of supply.

MESSRS. LORIMER & Co., Britannia Row, Islington, N., send us a copy of their new catalogue of chemists' specialities, perfumery, and veterinary preparations. In the sixty-two pages to which the list extends there are some hundreds of illustrations of counter-goods. The pictures, being mostly from half-tone blocks, give a true idea of the *tout ensemble* of the articles they refer to. Prices are also given.

VARILLA is the name of a new protected proprietary which leading football-players are using with good results for stiff joints and sprains, as well as muscular affections resulting from exposure. It is a liquid stimulating liniment stated to be "a mixture of herbal tinctures, oils, and balsams," and looks a saleable article, to retail at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. It is manufactured by the Varilla Company (Limited), 5 Bonnybank Road, Dundee.

STILL ADVANCING.—It has been found necessary to make another addition to the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories at Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill. A new animal-house, with a floor-space of 1,170 square feet, has been constructed. The new building is divided into four distinct sections, each complete in itself, and, in addition to the accommodation provided for the animals, each part is fitted with benches and sinks with hot and cold water supply. The whole building is electrically lighted, and is heated by hot water.

"PHOTOGRAPHY" CHRISTMAS NUMBER, published at 1s. by Messrs. Iliffe & Sons (Limited), 3 St. Bride Street, E.C., is a beautifully printed review of the best pictures of the year. There are about thirty half-tone reproductions, mostly of photographs which were shown in the exhibitions this season, and the letterpress description which accompanies the illustrations is a *critique* amateurs will find useful. Photographic chemists are sure of a demand for the Christmas number if a sample copy is exhibited in the pharmacy.

THERMOMETERS.—The Cambridge Scientific Instrument Company (Limited), Cambridge, have issued a pamphlet on "The Measurement of Temperature by Electrical Means." It contains interesting particulars of the various resistance and thermo-electric thermometers used in measuring temperature in chemical and other industries. The use of resistance-thermometers in indicating the temperature of hospital-wards, which require to be kept at a constant temperature, is referred to, and other useful information given.

NEGATIVE MASKS.—Messrs. Marion & Co. (Limited), 22 and 23 Soho Square, W., have placed on the market a series of negative masks, which should be a good seller amongst amateur photographers at this season. The set contains six different designs, with mottoes suitable for Christmas, the

New Year, and birthdays. The mask is placed between the negative and the sensitised paper, and the result after printing is the production of a portrait or landscape surrounded by a suitable motto. The set of six masks sells at 1s. 6d.

FOR THE BRONCHIAL SEASON.—The cold weather always increases the cod-liver oil consumption, and an emulsion is the most popular way of taking it. The cod-liver-oil emulsion made by the Renson Manufacturing Company, of 96 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, has all the attributes of popularity which appearance and palatability can give. The company also puts up a combination of the oil with extract of malt, which is well prepared and nicely packed in cartons. Extract of malt is put up, each bottle in a carton, in a similar way, the chemist's name and address being printed on the cartons for orders of three dozen and upwards.

"PEARS' ANNUAL, 1902."—This mammoth shilling's worth maintains its reputation this year for phenomenal quality in periodicals. The "Annual" proper consists of "an old-fashioned romance" by Mr. R. E. Francillon, entitled "Merrichild's Millions," which has twenty-two black-and-white illustrations by Mr. Frank Dadd, R.I. But most people buy the annual for the adventitious coloured lithographs it contains, and this year they seem more brilliant than before. Four are given with each magazine—a sea piece from the painting by Mr. Birket Foster, R.W.S., called "A Breezy Day in the Mediterranean"; "Impudent Husses" (three sparkling maidens flouting a severe Puritan), from Miss Mary Groves's picture; "Spring Blossoms" and "The Ferry," from two water-colours by Mr. W. S. Coleman. The reproductions are excellent, and all are home-made, the complete processes being carried out in London. Although not published until November 24, the entire edition of 300,000 has already been sold to the retailers.

GLASS-ENAMELLING.—Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Sons, New Wharf Road, King's Cross, N., have recently adopted a new method of glass-enamelling, which they have adapted to many kinds of chemists' ware, such as measures, shop-rounds, funnels, test-glasses, labels, advertising-tablets, medicine-tumblers, and developing-dishes. The style is illustrated in the accompanying sketch of a photographic



dish (the firm make a speciality of these, including dishes marked "Developer" and "Toning"). The enamel is laid on, and is neither destroyed by chemicals nor capable of being rubbed off. We have also examined drawer-labels, reagent-hottles, and graduated tumblers, marked with enamel of different colours, and with gilt in some cases. All the articles are remarkably cheap.

HOPOGAN AND DERMOCEN are the names of two new solid peroxides which are claiming the favour of medical practitioners. Hopogan is magnesium peroxide, MgO_2 , and its utility has already been established in the United States under the name of hiogen. Chemically the body is of considerable interest as until Dr. F. Elias, the inventor of the process for its production, had perfected his method, magnesium peroxide had not been produced on a commercial scale in a high degree of purity, and it was considered essential for medicinal purposes that the salt should be free from chlorine and other secondary products. Hopogan contains 30 per cent. or more of MgO_2 , the rest being magnesium oxide. We found a sample submitted to us as between 29 and 30 per cent. MgO_2 to contain a fraction over 29 per cent. Hopogan is given internally as a hematinic and solvent of uric acid, and the medical literature regarding it shows that its therapeutic properties deserve attention. It is put up in tablets and is also supplied in powder. Dermogen is still in its infancy, but when we state that it is zinc peroxide containing up to 56·59 per cent. ZnO_2 (we found 55 per cent. in a sample which we examined) its value in the treatment of many skin-affections and ulcerations will be appreciated. It is in the form of a fine white powder, and in contact with mucous surfaces gradually eliminates oxygen. Now that medical practitioners are beginning to appreciate the thera-

peutic value of hydrogen peroxide, and a more permanent application than the solution is desired, dermogen will meet the case admirably. The products are put on the market by Messrs. Kirchhoff & Neirath, of Berlin.

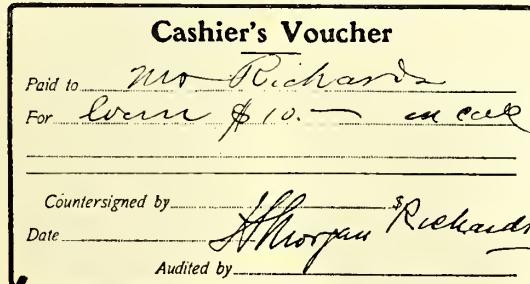
LEICESTER SPECIALTIES.—A recent opportunity was afforded a *C. & D.* representative of examining a few of the latest "counter attractions" of Messrs. T. Howard Lloyd & Co., of Leicester. In the course of a short chat with Mr. Howard Lloyd, our representative learned that this branch of the firm's business is so appreciated by their customers that it is to be considerably enlarged. In addition to the ordinary drug price-list issued monthly from St. James's Street, three supplements, treating of coated pills, granules, compressed drugs, capsules, &c., of veterinary specialities and of counter specialities respectively, are issued every half-year. These supplementary lists are illustrated, and a perusal of the "Counter Attractions" shows that the business of packed specialities is being thoroughly gone into. The samples on view in the showroom at Messrs. Lloyd's premises exhibit considerable taste in their general get-up and much originality in the designing of labels and cartons. The most recent specialities include a compound syrup of hypophosphites, a syrup of figs, and Easton's syrup, each nicely packed and labelled. "Quinine-and-iron tonic," "blood-mixture," and one or two styles of cod-liver-oil emulsion are also worth noting, and the customer's name is printed free of any quantity on these specialities ordered.

London Chamber of Commerce.

A MEETING of the joint committee of the Chemical Section of the Chamber of Commerce and the Society of Chemical Industry, appointed to consider the subject of duty-free alcohol, was held on November 19, Mr. John C. Umney, the Chairman of the Chemical Section of the Chamber of Commerce, occupying the chair. The following were present: Messrs. David Howard, T. Tyrer, Charles Umney, W. F. Reid, D. Lloyd Howard, E. Barrett, E. A. Webb, A. G. Green, E. White, S. Hall, and Dr. Squire, and the respective Secretaries.

The Chairman reported that since the occasion of the last meeting of the Chemical Section of the Chamber of Commerce on November 6 a reply had been received from the Inland Revenue to the questions addressed to them by the joint committee. From this reply it seemed evident that no general regulations would be framed for the carrying out of the proposals for the use of alcohol free from duty for manufacturing-purposes. It was decided that appeal should be made to everyone interested in the chemical, drug, and allied trades to furnish to the Secretaries of the Chamber of Commerce and Society of Chemical Industry particulars of those substances which with duty-free alcohol could be prepared more economically than at present and in competition with other producing countries where advantages exist in the use of duty-free alcohol. Those interested are asked to send statistics promptly to either the Secretary, London Chamber of Commerce, Botolph House, Eastcheap, E.C., or Mr. C. G. Cresswell, Society of Chemical Industry, Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge-Street, Westminster, S.W.

This is a reduced facsimile of a voucher given by an impostor to Messrs. Funk & Wagnall, New York, for a sum of money obtained under the false pretence that he is the son of Mr. John Morgan



Richards. We think the same man poses as a son of Mr. Newberry. Does anyone recognise the handwriting in the "Morgan-Richards" signature? If so, please write to the Editor of the *C. & D.*

The P.A.T.A. Convention.

THE arrangements for the forthcoming Convention are nearly complete. On the evening of November 25 a private meeting of the delegates will be held at the headquarters of the Convention—the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, W.C.—to arrange the order of business on the following day. The Wednesday meeting is to take place at 10.30 A.M., whilst the delegates and proprietors are to meet in the afternoon at 2.30 P.M. A luncheon will be arranged for 1 P.M. The agenda-paper gives the subjects of discussion as (1) the protection of the selling-prices of proprietaries, and (2) the practice of substitution. The resolutions from various local associations, which have been given in recent issues of the *C. & D.*, will be submitted. Invitations to proprietors have, we understand, been sent out, the list of names being compiled from the suggestions sent by Chemists' Associations throughout the country, but owners of proprietary articles not specially invited are equally welcome. The following is a list, as far as we can learn, of the societies that will be represented, and also of the delegates. We give in this issue portraits of some of the latter, with the object of enabling the visitors to become familiar with the features of their fellow delegates:—

ABERDEEN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Jas. Paterson.

BLACKPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

BOURNEMOUTH PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. H. Williams.

BRISTOL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. G. Plumley and Mr. G. T. Turner.

CAMBRIDGE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. A. Sidney Campkin.

CARDIFF PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. R. Drane and Mr. A. Hagon.

DOVER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. W. J. Barnes and Mr. R. M. Ewell.

EAST SUSSEX PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. F. Rossiter and Mr. John Smith.

EXETER ASSOCIATION OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—Mr. J. H. Lake, Mr. T. C. Milton, and Mr. Henry Gadd.

FORFARSHIRE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

GLASGOW PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. W. L. Currie and Mr. T. Maben.

GLASGOW TRADE ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. W. Sutherland, Mr. C. T. Cockburn, and Mr. J. P. Gilmour.

GRIMSBY CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Herbert W. Colley.

N.E. LANCASHIRE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. R. Shorrock and Mr. H. Hindle.

LEEDS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. F. W. Branson and Mr. G. W. Worfolk.

LEICESTER CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. A. Butler, Mr. G. Hampton, Mr. W. T. Hind, and Mr. G. B. Woolley.

LINCOLN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. T. F. Abraham, Mr. J. McCaig, and Mr. J. J. Smith.

LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. C. Kidd and Mr. J. Wild.

MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, BIRMINGHAM (names not yet submitted).

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. G. F. Merson and Mr. C. Ridley.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

NOTTINGHAM CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

OXFORD CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. G. C. Druce and Mr. T. J. A. R. Burbank.

PLYMOUTH, DEVONPORT, AND STONEHOUSE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. C. J. Park and Mr. R. F. Roper.

SHEFFIELD PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Percy Carr and Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson.

SUNDERLAND CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. R. H. Bell.

TEESSIDE CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. O. Rogers, Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, and Mr. H. S. Pearmund.

WESTERN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. J. W. Bowen, Mr. F. A. Rogers, Mr. H. Cracknell, and Mr. W. J. I. Philp.

WEST RIDING FEDERATION.—Mr. R. C. Walshaw and Mr. A. Hanson.

WIGAN CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

YARMOUTH PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION (names not yet submitted).

Some Convention Delegates.



MR. J. H. WILLIAMS.



MR. W. J. I. PHILP.



MR. J. W. SUTHERLAND.



MR. PERCY CARR.



MR. A. S. CAMPKIN.



MR. R. M. EWELL.



MR. T. C. MILTON.



MR. J. H. LAKE.



MR. F. ROSSITER.



MR. J. GILBERT JACKSON.



MR. F. A. ROGERS.



MR. C. PARK.



MR. R. SHORROCK.



MR. A. HANSON.



MR. J. PATERSON.



MR. R. C. WALSHAW.

Some Convention Delegates.



MR. G. T. TURNER.



MR. R. DRANE.



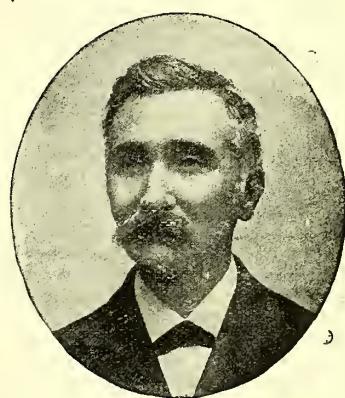
MR. A. HAGON.



MR. J. G. PLUMLEY.



MR. R. A. ROBINSON.



MR. W. L. CURRIE.



MR. R. F. ROPER.



MR. G. C. DRUCE.



MR. J. A. BUTLER.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Advertisement-pamphlets.—At the Marylebone County Court on November 17, before Judge Stonor, Messrs. Petty & Sons (Limited), printers, London, Reading, and Leeds, brought an action against Mr. David B. Bradlaugh, dentist, 146 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W., claiming 50*l.* in respect of alleged breach of contract. Plaintiffs had printed for the defendant a large number of advertisement-pamphlets containing particulars as to the treatment of patients and copies of testimonials. With regard to the first order for these pamphlets there was no dispute. On April 10 last the plaintiffs' London manager took another order from the defendant for a further million and a half of pamphlets at 3*s.* 10*d.* per thousand. The order, however, had not been expressed in writing, and one of the statutory defences of the other side was that, as the order or agreement was not in writing, the plaintiffs, according to the provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, could not recover. Continuing, the plaintiffs' counsel said his clients, on receiving the order, bought a very large quantity of paper for the job; but in the meantime the defendant had obtained two other estimates for the work—these being 3*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* respectively per thousand—and refused to carry out the contract unless the plaintiffs reduced their price to the amount of the lower of the two other estimates, which the plaintiffs were unable to do. His Honour intimated that he did not consider that a definite contract had been entered into by the defendant for the supply of the pamphlets. Evidence was then given as to the loss which would result from the paper in question, which was of a special quality and size, being thrown upon a printer's hands. His Honour put questions as follows to the jury: (1) Did the defendant tell the plaintiffs, through their agent, to get the paper in readiness for printing the pamphlets? If so (2), What loss have the plaintiffs incurred through purchasing the special paper according to the defendant's request? The jury answered the first question in the affirmative, and, in regard to the second question, found that the plaintiffs' loss amounted to 28*l.* His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiffs for this amount.

High Court Cases.

THE SACCHARIN PATENTS.

IN the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on November 14, Mr. Justice Kekewich had before him a motion in the case of the Saccharin Corporation *v.* Wild & Co. Mr. Warrington, K.C., said he appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Fletcher Moulton, K.C., for the plaintiffs. Defendants asked his Lordship to discharge an order made by him in chambers, and in lieu thereof to order plaintiffs to give a further and better statement of the nature of their claims and particulars of breaches, specifying on which of the twenty-three letters patent they relied. The statement of claim which had been delivered alleged that the plaintiffs were the owners of twenty-three patents, though originally only seventeen were named. As the pleadings stood, he (counsel) must examine twenty-three patents with the view to determining whether he must object to any one or more of them. It was said all the patents had been infringed. If that were so, there could be no hardship in insisting that the plaintiffs should confine themselves in the first instance to a limited number of them. If plaintiffs confined themselves to four, he would only have comparatively few specifications to examine, but the action as the statement of claim at present stood was an oppressive action, and one which would be a great hardship to defendants.

His Lordship said this was not an application in the nature of one for particulars. The product saccharin was the thing in question in this case, and it was alleged that the product could only be made by means of the plaintiffs' patents, one or all of them.

Mr. Warrington said that was the statement by the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff company. In cases which had come before Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy and Mr. Justice Farwell the only evidence which had to be dealt with was evidence that the product could not be commercially made except by the use of one or other of the processes described in the specifications of the plaintiffs. In this case, however, there was a conflict of evidence, and defendants' witnesses could say that saccharin could be made by processes other than processes of the plaintiffs. This case therefore differed from the others in that respect. The onus was upon the plaintiffs

to establish their case. The claim was not against a manufacturer, but against merchants. It was a claim in respect of a product which the merchants bought, and the action was brought against them for selling it. Some limitation ought to be placed on the extremely broad statement of claim.

His Lordship said the matter had already been brought before him in chambers and disposed of. The application ought not now to have been made. He should do nothing till the defences were lodged.

Mr. Warrington said as the matter was one of considerable importance to his clients he had to ask his Lordship for leave to appeal.

Mr. Justice Kekewich: I will give you leave.

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady, in the Chancery Division on November 14, Mr. Martelli moved, in the action of Beecham *v.* Myers, to restrain the defendants, chemists, of 46 St. Helens Road, Bolton, from selling and passing off their goods as those of the plaintiffs, pill-manufacturers, of St. Helens. Mr. Slater, for defendants, consented to a perpetual injunction in the terms of the notice of motion, and to an order that, on defendants paying an agreed sum in satisfaction of damages and costs, further proceedings should be stayed.

AN INJUNCTION SOUGHT.

ON November 17, at the Lancashire Chancery Court at Liverpool, Mr. Mansfield moved, on behalf of Messrs. Forrest, Livesey & Co., manufacturing chemists, Preston, for an injunction to restrain Lewis George Lloyd, carrying on business under the title of "The Fylde Drug-stores," Fylde Road, from selling other mixtures as "Watkinson's liquorice ton." Mr. Mansfield said defendant had not entered an appearance, but on November 15 an accountant sent a letter to plaintiffs stating that Mr. Lloyd had that day executed a deed of assignment for his creditors. That, of course, would not affect the present application. The Judge questioned whether the notice of motion had been correctly served, as plaintiffs ought to have obtained leave to serve, notwithstanding that Lloyd had not entered an appearance. Mr. Mansfield asked leave to mention that point again, and the case, after standing over until the conclusion of the other business of the court, was again mentioned, when his Honour was satisfied that the notice of motion had been correctly served, and an interim injunction was granted against defendant pending the trial of the action. A similar action by Messrs. Forrest, Livesey & Co. against Messrs. Topping Brothers, chemists, Church Street, Preston, by consent was ordered to stand over until the trial.

Merchandise-marks Act.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

AT Southwark Police Court on November 18, Mr. Cecil Chapman gave his judgment in the case taken against the Apollinaris Company (Limited), Stratford Place, Oxford Street, W., by Mr. Walter Davenport, Secretary of the Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society, of Holland Street, Blackfriars, for selling six bottles of Apollinaris to which the false trade description of a natural mineral water had been applied, contrary to the Merchandise-marks Act, 1887 (see *C. & D.* November 15, page 814, and November 8, page 777).

Mr. Cecil Chapman, in giving his decision, said: In my opinion the prosecution in this case must fail. The question I have to decide is whether the words "natural mineral water" are a false trade description of Apollinaris water as it is sold in this country. My judgment is that the words do not constitute a false trade description, and that they have not been used by the Apollinaris Company with any intention to deceive. No evidence upon which I could rely has been brought before me to prove that any trade signification has been attached to the use of the word "natural" in connection with mineral waters, and I find as a fact that there is no trade signification. I have, therefore, to consider the meaning of the word "natural" in this connection as it would be understood by any member of the public. To the ordinary mind the distinction between a manufactured article and a natural product affords no difficulty. The

one can be made anywhere if the necessary materials are supplied, and the other can only be found where Nature has placed it. The fact that a natural product is artificially placed in bottles, and is offered for sale in a form which is very different from that in which Nature presents it, obviously deceives nobody and does not affect the character of the product. The problem raised in this case is due to the somewhat complicated process by which the natural product, which is only found in a particular place, is brought into bottles and prepared for sale. The process is well known to all persons interested in the trade, and has, wisely or unwisely, been extensively advertised by the defendant company to prove their assertion that the water offered to the public is a natural mineral water. The natural Apollinaris water is found in a spring which exists at a considerable depth in the bowels of the earth. This spring is tapped by the defendants at a depth of 50 to 60 feet, and the water then found is conducted by a pipe into a series of tanks, where it remains for a space of six or seven days before being put into bottles. During this period three things happen to the water, one of which is artificial and two natural. A certain quantity of common salt is added to the water artificially, and a certain quantity of iron is lost to it naturally by precipitation. Now, I find as a fact that the salt, which is used only in the proportion of 1 to 1,000 parts, has no appreciable effect upon the water except to prevent the development of sulphuretted hydrogen when the water comes in contact with the cork in a bottle, and I find that it is only used for this subsidiary purpose. I further find that the precipitation of iron in the tanks is quite inappreciable in its effect upon the bottled water, its absence is not proved to be detectable by analysis, and it is certainly not detectable by taste. The system of tanks has not been used to alter the character of the water in any respect, but for the purpose of keeping the flow of water continuous when it passes into cylinders for bottling. It appears to be the best method of working so large a business without waste of time, and it prevents disturbance of the spring at its source by an uneven method of pumping. The third result of passing the water through this series of tanks, and the most important, is also natural. It consists of the escape of carbonic-acid gas which originally belonged to, and was incorporated with, the water, and the loss of this gas undoubtedly alters the character of the water as it was formed by nature in the interior of the earth. Now, the escaped gas is not, and cannot be, collected, but its loss is made good by the collection of similar gas from the spring-head and from the earth surrounding the spring at a considerable depth, and this collected gas is reunited with the water as it passes from the tanks into metal cylinders previous to bottling. This reunion is effected at a pressure of three atmospheres, and the gas and water so united are further mixed by fans before being passed into bottles. Now, there can be no doubt that this process of reuniting the carbonic-acid gas with the water is artificial, and it is contended that the resulting water must necessarily be described as artificial too. That may be so in the language of scientific accuracy, but in my opinion in the language of commerce and of ordinary intercourse that result does not follow. The carbonic-acid gas which is used originally came from the spring itself, and is not a foreign substance in the fair sense of that term. The presence of three atmospheres, although artificial, exactly represents the pressure upon the water in the natural stream at a certain depth, although it may not exactly correspond with the pressure at 50 feet or 60 feet. And the result is that the water which is offered to the public is in all essentials identical with the water as it exists in the earth at a depth of 50 feet or 60 feet, more or less. Both the water and the carbonic-acid gas of which Apollinaris water is composed are local and natural productions, and their temporary separation, which is due to the exigencies of the business, has not affected the product in any perceptible way. This has been proved to my satisfaction by the analysts who have been called by the defendants, and I think it would be wholly misleading to class this product among artificial mineral waters. The summons, therefore, will be dismissed, with twenty guineas costs, to be paid by the prosecutors to the defendants.

The summons against Mr. Prince, the managing director, was withdrawn; and Mr. Avory, for the plaintiffs, said he might ask the Magistrate to state a case. He felt that the

Magistrate had perhaps put them in a difficulty with regard to treating this as a question of law by his findings of fact, but he hoped facilities would be given to have the point of law decided by stating a case.

The Magistrate: I should not think the facts I found are questions upon which the Judge should come to a conclusion. He might draw an inference.

Mr. Avory: Then I understand you will not put any obstacle in the way of our raising some very important questions. Especially we want to raise a question as to your view of the word "natural," because we did give evidence, although you said there was no evidence of trade significance.

The Magistrate: You did give some, but I said it was not enough to satisfy me. If there was any trade significance, other evidence should have been called.

Mr. Avory: We called one witness, who was not challenged, and therefore we thought it unnecessary to call more; but application will be made for a case.

The Magistrate: I shall be happy to afford you every facility.

Indecent Advertisements Act.

EXPOSURE IN THE WINDOW.

AT Bow Street Police Court on November 14, Edward Thomas, chemist and druggist, 44 Drury Lane, was charged with exhibiting in his shop-window a packet labelled "Golding's Tasteless Paste for Gonorrhœa, Clap, &c." A police-inspector deposed to asking defendant if he was aware that this packet, so labelled, was exhibited in his window to the public view. The defendant said he was quite aware of what was in the window, and, taking out a box labelled "Hartmann's Patent Wood-wool Gonorrhœabags," he said, "I suppose I am not allowed to put this in the window either?" Witness did not see the box until the defendant took it out of the window; he only saw the paste. In reply to Mr. Dobbs, who appeared for defendant, the inspector said the paste was quite close to the front of the window. Mr. Dobbs, for the defence, said the material facts were admitted, but, in his opinion, no offence had been committed. One could not close one's eyes to the fact that these things had to be sold, he said, and the proper place to sell them was a chemist's shop. Chemists found that there was a demand for the articles, and they very naturally sold them. If there was any restriction it would be a very serious thing for many people, including the manufacturers.

Mr. Fenwick (magistrate): There is no restriction, I take it, as to the sale; it is the public exhibition that is objected to. If chemists choose to sell these things they may, if they sell them in a proper manner.

Mr. Dobbs said that was very plain. Section 3 of the Indecent Advertisements Act made it an offence to affix or inscribe on any house, building, wall, hoarding, gate, fence, pillar, post, board, tree, or any other thing visible to anyone on or passing along a public footpath or highway pictures or printed or written matter of an indecent or obscene nature. The same section also made it an offence to affix or inscribe such things in or on a public urinal, to deliver them to people on a highway, to throw them down the area of any house, or to exhibit them to public view in the window of any house or shop. By Section 5 of the same Act any advertisement relating to syphilis, gonorrhœa, nervous debility, or any complaint or infirmity arising from, or relating to, sexual intercourse was deemed to be printed or written matter of an indecent nature within the meaning of Section 3 of the Act. In Section 5 it was declared to be illegal to affix such things to houses, buildings, &c., as in Section 3. In Section 5, however, the words "or to exhibit them to public view in the window of any house or shop" were omitted. In his (counsel's) opinion the label objected to by the police was not an advertisement; but even if he was held to be wrong on that point there was nothing in the section of the Act expressly dealing with announcements of this kind to make it illegal to exhibit them in a shop-window. To put things in a window with a ticket on was not advertising in the ordinary sense. The defendant did not make a display of the goods.

Mr. Fenwick said it was a matter of some importance, and he would give his decision in a week.

NOT INDECENT.

AT the Southwark Police Court on November 15, George Millership, manager, of 785 Old Kent Road, S.E., and his employer, George Baldwin, herbalist, of 77 Walworth Road, S.E., were summoned for unlawfully exhibiting to the public view in the window at 785 Old Kent Road certain printed matter, which was of an indecent and obscene nature. A police-sergeant said four cards, 9 inches by 5 inches, were displayed in the shop-window, and set forth certain remedies for specific diseases. By the Magistrate: Proceedings were taken under the Indecent Advertisements Act. The defendants pleaded that they had no bad intention. The announcements were displayed in the way of business. The Sergeant: Anyone could read them. The Magistrate: That is not the point. These people are chemists? The Sergeant: Yes. The Magistrate: Then I dismiss the case. In my opinion the advertisements are not indecent.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

THE Corporation of Belfast prosecuted John Balmer, Rugby Avenue, Belfast, for selling cream of tartar alleged to have been adulterated. Mr. Barklie, City Analyst, found impurities in the sample to the extent of 5·4 per cent. Cream of tartar was both a drug and a food. After hearing a lengthy defence, the case was dismissed without prejudice.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

AT the Carnarvon County Magistrates Court on November 15, Mr. Vaughan Davies summoned Mrs. Hughes, a grocer at Penygroes, for retailing tincture of rhubarb which was 10 per cent. deficient in alcohol and 2 per cent. deficient in glycerin. The case was described on behalf of the defendant as one of extreme hardship, as she had sold the drug in precisely the same condition as she had received it, and it was contended that the mere act of a certain standard being prescribed by the British Pharmacopoeia did not make it an offence for a person to sell another quality unless the standard in question was expressly asked for by the buyer. Mr. D. G. Davies, who appeared for Messrs. Edwards & Co., wholesale grocers, Menai Bridge, said his clients had this drug in the ordinary way from Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool. The Bench regarded it as very important that the public should be supplied with what they asked for, and fined the defendant 20s., including costs.

COPPERED PEAS.

ON November 15, at the Skipton Petty Sessions, Joseph Wm. Bean, grocer, Addingham, was prosecuted by the West Riding County Council for selling peas containing copper sulphate. The certificate of Mr. A. H. Allen, the county analyst, certified that copper was present in the proportion of 0·39 gr. of metal, or 1·56 gr. of crystallised copper sulphate, per lb. Dr. Kaye, medical officer for the West Riding, said the peas in question were decidedly poisonous. Sulphate of copper was absolutely foreign to peas, and never found in natural peas. He could not definitely say he had come across a case of copper-poisoning, but he had come across one or two cases which pointed to the eating of peas adulterated with sulphate of copper. When a medical man prescribed sulphate of copper he did so under certain conditions and in a certain manner; but in the case of tinned peas the consumer had to take them under any condition.

For the defence Dr. Gabriel, medical officer for the Keighley Union, was called. He said sulphate of copper may be administered in doses from $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. to 2 gr. two or three times a day for various chronic ailments. In his opinion the peas were not injurious to health; in fact, he did not think anybody could eat sufficient of the peas to have their health impaired by the sulphate of copper. From experiments recently made he was of opinion that only an infinitesimal portion of the sulphate of copper would be absorbed into the system. It had been proved by experiments on a child that the substance was so nearly insoluble that at the very least three-quarters of it would pass through the bowels without being absorbed into the system.

The Bench decided to convict, and imposed a penalty of 10s. and costs.

County Court Cases.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT.

AT Rhyl County Court on November 14, Mr. John Marston, solicitor, Mold, applied on behalf of certain creditors of the estate of Mr. Roger Hughes, chemist, late of Rhuddlau, for a writ of attachment against the trustee, Mr. Fred. Wallis, Rhyl, to whom the goods were assigned for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Marston said that on October 10 an order had been made by Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd that Frederick Wallis be removed from his position as trustee under the deed of assignment, and that Mr. Holbecke be appointed instead. He further ordered that Mr. Wallis should deliver over all documents in connection with the estate to the new trustee; also the money he had in possession. The only thing Mr. Wallis had done was to pay the costs, 10l. 18s. 4d. The Judge, after evidence had been given, said he would make the order, but it would not be drawn out for a week.

NO NEW TRIAL.

AT Woodbridge County Court on November 17, application was made on behalf of Mrs. L. Lebeda, of Ipswich, with regard to a default summons issued against the lady by Mr. F. C. Brown, chemist, for 2l. 10s. 4d. When the summons came on for hearing defendant neglected to give notice of her intention to defend, and judgment was consequently obtained against her, and execution issued. The money had now been paid into court, and it was asked that the case be re-heard. The applicant was an Austrian lady who had an imperfect knowledge of English and English law. Judge Eardley Wilmot said if people would not take the trouble to read their summonses, they must take the consequences. Defendant seemed to be able to speak English well enough. He thought a new trial would be throwing good money after bad, and refused the application, with costs.

ARREARS OF SALARY.

AT Blackburn County Court on November 10, Mr. Thomas Clayton sued Mr. William Henry Law and the other executors of the late Mr. James Law, chemist, Blackburn, for 31l. due as wages. Plaintiff deposed that he formerly acted as outside traveller for Mr. Law, who carried on business under the name of Medico (Limited). Three or four years ago he became inside manager, at a salary of 30s. per week. In 1899 Mr. Law desired to get Medico (Limited) into his own hands, and plaintiff deposited 50l. with Mr. Law in order to pay off other shareholders. About that time Mr. Law advanced plaintiff's salary to 40s. per week, but requested him not to mention the matter to any of the other members of the firm. There were now sixty-two weeks' arrears of the 10s. increase. The deposit of 50l. and interest had been paid, but the executors declined to pay the 31l. claimed. For the defence, it was submitted that the executors knew nothing about wages being due to the plaintiff, and what had been paid to plaintiff in respect of the increase was looked upon as some sort of gratuity for work done, as there was no mention of it in Mr. Law's private ledger. Judge Coventry gave judgment for the sum claimed.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re WILLIAM JOHN TRYTHALL, Cusgarne, Gwennap, and Carnon Chemical-works, Perranwell Station, Cornwall, Chemical-manufacturer.—Judge Granger, at the Truro Bankruptcy Court on November 15, suspended the discharge of this debtor (who was practically ruined by a sudden fall in arsenic) two years, the minimum time allowed under the Act.

Re GEORGE COLVILLE, 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., Merchant.—The first meeting of creditors was held on November 17 at the London Bankruptcy Court. The debtor stated that his dealings had been chiefly in tea, isinglass, and kindred goods, and he owed 804l. 5s. 4d. and had no assets. He commenced on his own account in 1886, with 500l. capital, at 102 Fenchurch Street, and for some years made an annual profit of about 500l. In June, 1901, he removed to his present address, but the change resulted in a decline of business, which continued until about a month ago, and culminated in these proceedings. In the absence of any offer, the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound-up in bankruptcy.

Re WILLIAM WILKINSON, Market Harborough, Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor took place at the Leicester Bankruptcy Court on November 14. (For statement of affairs see *C. & D.*, November 1, page 750.) Debtor said he purchased the business in 1899 for 825*l.*, he having formerly been an assistant with Mr. William Martin in the same shop. Twelve years before debtor took it, however, it had belonged to Mr. Adams. He was satisfied that Mr. Adams was making a small profit when he took it over, but he soon found that he had given too much for it. He hoped to pull things together, but trade continued very bad, and owing to the war the local hunting-season was poor, which made a deal of difference to him. There were 170 creditors, many of them being vendors of proprietary articles. The examination was adjourned, in order that debtor may furnish further particulars.

Re JONATHAN STEPHENS, 50 Station Road, Keyham Barton, Devonport, Chemist and Druggist.—The statutory meeting of creditors was held at Plymouth on November 13. Mr. C. W. Disbrey represented a creditor, Mr. A. D. Breeze represented Messrs. Breeze, Jackson & Green, and Mr. J. W. Bickle appeared for the debtor, whose statement of affairs showed liabilities 771*l.* 14*s.*, and assets 14*l.* 8*s.* Debtor stated that his failure was due to "want of capital, decline of trade, and pressure by the creditors." (Particulars were given in last week's issue, page 816.) The debtor, having no offer to make, has been adjudged bankrupt, and the Official Receiver is the trustee under an order made for summary administration. The public examination is fixed for November 25. The creditors include:—

	£ s. d.
Boehm, G., London ...	15 14 7
Breeze, Jackson & Green, Plymouth ...	10 0 0
Dabbs, Manchester ...	10 9 0
Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter ...	26 0 0
Gas Company, Devonport ...	10 5 0
Jackson, J. G., Plymouth ...	10 0 0
Jennings, G. W., Devonport ...	19 0 0
Miller, sen., Devonport ...	10 1 0
Mugridge, H., Devonport ...	14 0 0
Mugridge, Mrs., Devonport ...	14 0 0
Webber, Devonport ...	10 0 0

Partly Secured.

Consolidated Bank of Cornwall, Devonport	579 12 1
Hocking, Chas., Devonport ...	19 0 0
<i>Preferential.</i>	
Hall, Silas, Plymouth ...	10 10 0

Deeds of Arrangement.

Lloyd, Lewis George (trading as "The Fylde Drug-stores"), 54 and 56 Fylde Road, and residing at 1 and 2 Alfred Terrace, Garstang Road, both Preston, drug-dealer. Trustee, Robert E. Smalley, 9 Chapel Street, Preston, chartered accountant. Dated November 14; filed November 17. Liabilities unsecured, 179*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*; estimated net assets, 75*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£ s. d.
Barton, Mrs. I. ...	11 0 0
Blumberg —, Preston ...	26 0 0
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester ...	13 0 0
Stafford, N., Preston ...	29 0 0

Atlay, Charles, and Cantwell, Henry E., 106 and 107 Middle Abbey Street, Dublin, trading as Atlay & Co., Chemists' Providers. The following are among the creditors:—

	£ s. d.
Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool ...	8 0 0
Blake & McKenzie, Liverpool ...	16 6 5
Boyd, Samuel, Dublin ...	1 12 9
Cantwell, J. J., Dublin ...	212 0 0
Caultreene Sanitary Products, London ...	1 5 0
Chemical Union (Limited), Ipswich ...	13 15 3
Coward, G. & T., Carlisle ...	0 7 0
Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool ...	8 0 0
Fassett & Johnson, London ...	34 1 1
Ford, Shapland & Co., London ...	6 0 8
Gilbertson, H., & Son (Limited), London ...	3 16 9
Hart, J., & Son, London ...	20 3 1
Ingram, F. G., & Son, London ...	16 2 2
London Essence Company, London ...	3 7 6
Newbery, F., & Sons, London ...	6 5 9
Parke, Davis & Co., London ...	14 5 10
Robinson & Sons, Chesterfield ...	47 9 4
Shirley Brothers (Limited), London ...	171 12 5
Taylor, T. H., & Son, London ...	6 18 0
Wanklyn, H. A., London ...	6 14 2
Warrick Brothers, London ...	8 5 11
Yost Typewriter Company, Dublin ...	2 10 6

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Coleman, M. O., and Colby, F. E. A., under the style of Coleman & Colby, Surbiton, Surrey, general medical practitioners.

Dening, E., and Stallard, H., under the style of Dening & Stallard, Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, physicians and surgeons.

Tanner, H., and Hickley, A. M., under the style of Tanner & Hickley, Devonshire Road, South Lambeth, and Cranbrook Mansions, South Lambeth, S.E., physicians and surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Farmer, James, Kennington Road, S.E., veterinary surgeon.

ADJUDICATION.

Vincent, John, Haverstock Hill and Chalk Farm Road, N.W., pharmaceutical chemist.

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Bernard, Charles John, Skegness, Lincs, medical practitioner—discharge suspended for two years, ending October 14, 1904.

Garner, Edward James Francis, Liverpool, late Douglas, Isle of Man, chemist and druggist—discharge suspended for two years, ending October 3, 1904.

New Companies & Company News.

SUGARENA FORAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from Haslam & Makovski (Limited) the business carried on by them at Anchor Mills, Wapping, and to carry on the business of horse, cattle, bird, and animal food manufacturers and merchants, chemists, druggists, chemical-manufacturers, sugar-importers, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are S. Makovski and F. E. Haslam. Qualification, 100 shares.

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the goodwill of a system for treating diseases by electricity; to treat persons medically by electrical method; to adopt an agreement with W. N. Brough, E. E. Bartlett, and C. W. Cox; and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in electrical appliances for medical and other purposes, &c. W. N. Brough is permanent managing director. Qualification, 100 shares. Registered office, 4 Harrington Street, Castle Street, Liverpool.

HYDRA COMBINED MINERAL-WATER MAKING, BOTTLING, AND SYPHON-FILLING MACHINES (LIMITED).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with F. J. Fletcher and J. Fletcher, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of machines for aerating, carbonating, filling, and stoppering mineral waters and beverages, mineral-water manufacturers, brewers, bottlers, bottle and stopper manufacturers, engineers, &c. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Registered office, 804-9 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

BRITISH AUTOMATIC AÉRATORS (LIMITED).—Capital 45,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Automatic Aération Patents (Limited) for the acquisition of certain patents and rights, to manufacture and deal in apparatus for the aération of liquids, to manufacture, store, sell, and deal in carbonic-acid gas and other gases, and any liquids, beverages, essences, syrups, extracts, and the like. Minimum cash subscription, 8,000 shares. The first directors are S. B. Heward, C. Armstrong, P. J. Hays, J. Heal, and F. Willan. Qualification, 500 shares. Remuneration, 1,000*l.* per annum, divisible, with an increase according to profits.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE NATURAL-SPRING PRODUCTS (LIMITED).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire mineral, medicinal, and other springs, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, bottlers, importers and exporters of, and dealers in, mineral, medicinal, and other waters, and products thereof or extracts therefrom, soap-manufacturers, drysalters, oil and salt dealers, bottle-manufacturers, perfumers, pastille-manufacturers, shippers, &c. No initial public issue. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors. Qualification, 1,000*l.* Remuneration, 250*l.* for the chairman, and 100*l.* each for the others, with an increase (according to profits) up to 2,000*l.* per annum, divisible.

SCOTT TEA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, Objects: To acquire the business of tea and coffee merchants, carried on at Manchester and elsewhere as "Black and White," "The Queen Tea Company," and "Scott & Co.," and to carry on the business of tea and coffee merchants, grocers, provision-dealers, sugar-dealers, drapers, furnishers, glass and earthenware dealers, chemists, druggists, wine and spirit merchants, oil and colour men, soap-manufacturers, dye-makers, printers, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are C. H. Scott, A. H. Scott, C. A. Scott, J. E. Scott, E. Green, and J. H. Elgar. Qualification, 100 ordinary shares. Registered office, Ackers Place, Manchester.

LINOID (LIMITED).—Capital 7,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with John Wagner, 21 Thornlow Road, West Norwood, London, to acquire the exclusive right of the invention or process for the manufacture and sale of the substance known as "linoïd," and to carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of linoïd. The first subscribers are: Robert M. Paterson, chemical-manufacturer, Sparsfield, Paisley; Robert Cassels, merchant, Glasgow; Paul Rottenberg, merchant, Glasgow; Wm. Anderson, merchant, Helensburgh; Fritz Rottenberg, merchant, Glasgow; G. W. Murray, mercantile clerk, Glasgow; Wm. Alex. Smith, merchant, Glasgow. Registered office, 55 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

A LIEBIG ABSORPTION.—At a meeting of the Argentine Meat-preserving Company (Limited), held at Winchester House, E.C., on November 18, a provisional agreement was confirmed for the sale of the company's property and business to the Liebig Company.

ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—The adjourned annual meeting of shareholders was held on November 13 at Middlewich to take a poll for the election of directors. There was a crowded attendance, and the proceedings were of a lively character. A poll resulted in 186,170 votes being recorded for Mr. J. H. Calvert (Walton-Dale) against 69,460 for Mr. A. C. Fletcher, the retiring director, and Mr. Calvert was declared elected amid loud applause.

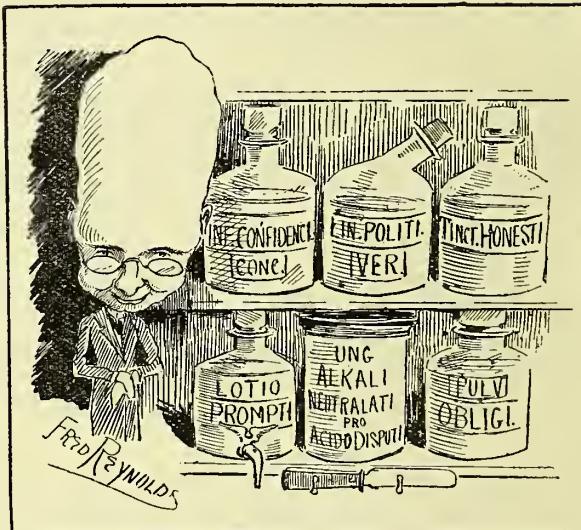
BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS (EASTERN) (LIMITED).—The directors' report states that the net profits for the year ending September 30 amount to 21,692*l.*, which is 600*l.* more than last year. The available total is raised to 28,203*l.* by the addition of 6,511*l.* balance brought forward from last year. The directors recommend that this shall be applied to confirming dividends already paid on 6-per-cent. preference shares (5,754*l.*), on second preference shares 5 per cent. (603*l.*), on ordinary shares, 12 per cent. (9,600*l.*); carry 1,500*l.* to fire-insurance fund (thus increasing it to 3,000*l.*); management expenses, including managing director's remuneration and directors' fees (750*l.*); add 1,112*l.* to Branch managers' (chemists) provident fund; pay 886*l.* expenses of issue of 5-per-cent. second preference shares; and carry forward 7,996*l.* to next year.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATION (LIMITED).—The ordinary general meeting was held on November 17 at the Cannon Street Hotel. Mr. John Newton presided, and in moving the adoption of the report regretted that it was a disappointing one. Twelve months ago he fully expected that the alterations in the system of conducting their suburban trade would more quickly have induced the shareholders to give the company their orders than had proved to be the case. The sales for the twelve months showed a decline of 7,120*l.*, as compared with a reduction of 11,120*l.* in the previous year. There was, however, encouragement in the fact that during the last few months—notwithstanding some extra holidays—the sales had shown a tendency to recover. The directors attributed this to the increased facilities now in force, which were at length beginning to benefit the company. He asked the shareholders who did not at present deal with the stores to bring the company their trade. The report was adopted.

ILFORD (LIMITED).—The directors' report for the year ending October 31 states that, after payment of working expenses, directors' fees, income-tax, &c., and making provision for doubtful debts, the net profit for the year's trading is 51,508*l.*, which, with 4,407*l.* brought forward from last year, gives 55,914*l.* for appropriation. The directors have paid an interim dividend on the ordinary share capital for the half-year ended April 30, 1902, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and for the same period they have paid the dividend on the preference shares. Since then the second dividend

on the preference shares has been paid. From the balance the directors recommend that on the ordinary share capital a dividend be paid for the half-year ending October 31, 1902, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and in addition a bonus of 2½ per cent., making with the interim dividend, a distribution of 12½ per cent. for the year. On the profit-sharing scheme 843*l.* more or less will be paid as bonus to the employees. Of the balance, the directors recommend that 8,000*l.* be written off goodwill, processes, &c., that 9,000*l.* be placed to reserve, and 2,921*l.* carried forward.

Quotations Illustrated.



"I like men about me that are lean,
Long-headed men and such as sleep o' nights,
Who keep as 't were upon their sanctum shelves
A concentration of all virtues rare
To antidote th' imprudence of the world."

—Shakespeare (Improved?).

Business Changes.

MR. F. J. SANDBERG, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at North Finchley, N.

MESSRS. WARRICK BROTHERS have removed to larger premises at 6 Nile Street, City Road, N.

MR. H. J. JONES, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 107 Woodville Road, Cardiff.

MR. J. WYATT, chemist and druggist, is opening a cash pharmacy at 1 The Broadway, Mortlake, S.W.

MR. JOSEPH WILSON, pharmaceutical chemist, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W., has opened a branch at Acton Green, W.

MR. E. HAYNES, chemist and druggist, of Southampton Row, W.C., is opening a branch pharmacy at Uxbridge Road, Acton.

MR. R. H. FOWLER, chemist and druggist, has succeeded to the business of Mr. H. A. Carter at 56 London Road, Southampton.

MR. G. R. HAWARD, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. T. A. W. Sewell at Norwood Road, S.E.

MR. HATTON, formerly of the firm of Hatton & Merrick, chemists, Dorchester, has taken premises at Portland, which he will open as a pharmacy.

MR. MASON, JUN., of Messrs. A. J. Mason & Sons, chemists, Bexley and Bexley Heath, Kent, has purchased Mr. C. F. Day's business at Hither Green Road, Lewisham, S.E.

Observations and Reflections.

BY XRAYSER.

Standards for Medicines

seem at first sight to be the first thing essential in pharmacy. More than in any other substances uniformity in the therapeutic value of remedies strikes one as peremptorily called for. It is, too. A too strong medicine is as objectionable and more dangerous than a too weak one. Fleming's tincture of aconite has been a curse to medicine and pharmacy since it has been in existence. Whatever may be the view taken of a general plan of standardisation it can be hardly disputed that the compilers of the Pharmacopœia are more than justified in defining exact limits to the strength of medicines when the possible range may be risky. But there is much reason for the reluctance with which many pharmacists watch the tendency to demand very definite limits for all kinds of galenical compounds. On the one hand, the adoption of such limits, which must be minima, inevitably brings about the minimum quality as the standard, and, on the other hand, plays into the hands of those public analysts whose one idea of their duties is that by catch prosecutions they should secure as many convictions as possible.

Medicine Never will be

an exact science, but in these days of alkaloidal administration it is much more so than it was in the past. As for the old tinctures and syrups bequeathed to us from the past, easier-going days, it is of but small consequence, pharmacologically, in many cases whether they are below the average standard, above it, or precisely an average. All the same, if we sell an article by a commonly known name customers have a right to expect that it shall be that article, and the law can only ascertain what the article should be by such evidence as may be available. From this point of view, as well as from others, it would seem that the balance of benefit inclines towards the more general adoption of standards in the Pharmacopœia. In any case, no one can question the great value to practising pharmacists of such laborious and skilful work as Mr. J. C. Umney submitted to the Pharmaceutical Society last week. Whether his figures, or some of them, are adopted in future Pharmacopœias or not, the legal mischief, if any, is done by this publication. There they stand, and, *quantum raleant*, they may and will be used as evidence.

Mr. Umney's Investigations,

together with his suggestions of what he happily calls the "limits of impurity" permissible in drugs and chemicals employed in medicine, will, no doubt, be closely analysed in detail by other experts, but their criticisms are not likely to affect the general average of the work. Among the most valuable of his conclusions are those which relate to the limits of impurity in chemicals—of arsenic in glycerin, and of lead in citric acid, for example. For these chemicals the pharmacist must be largely dependent on manufacturers, and the conscientious manufacturers are heavily handicapped unless some such limitations are officially imposed. The rest of Mr. Umney's paper goes to show that the preparation of galenicals is to become less possible than ever to the retail pharmacist. The assay of the drug, its preparation on a small scale, and its final testing, render competition with large laboratories provided with the most perfect machinery almost hopeless. Mr. Edmund White reports that now candidates for examination are specially weak in practical pharmacy due to the

practice of buying ready-made galenicals. They are not likely to get stronger in that respect. What is the remedy? To eliminate practical pharmacy from the pharmaceutical examinations altogether.

Yes; Call it a Convention.

The name is significant, and to unrepentant medicine-proprietors who read history it may be ominous. It may remind them of the great Convention, the National Convention, which spoke the mind and will of the proletariat of France to the aristocrats who had for so many generations scorned them, but fattened on their toil. It exacted their heads or drove them into exile; in either case it confiscated their property. Nice shades of justice were forgotten in the great reckoning. The old classes who had assumed that the treatment of the body politic was their prerogative were rudely shoved into the tumbrils, and people "just as good" as themselves, but lacking their prestige, were "substituted" for them whether customers liked it or not. Is the parallel sufficiently obvious?

The Proprietors of Seigel's Syrup

are apparently considering a policy of price-protection for their compound. I gather this from statements made at the meetings of the Reading and Cambridge Associations. It may be hoped that they will come to a definite decision in time to announce it to the coming Convention. A significant incident, which I assume referred to them, was mentioned at the Cambridge meeting. It seems that they are contemplating 1s. 0½d. as the protected price for their 1s. 1½d. bottle. "Why not make it face-value at once?" they were asked. The answer was that Boots had refused to agree to that, and with their refusal had enclosed an order for 150 gross. No doubt the opinion of such a buyer carried weight, but it is not so certain that it need. The quantity divided among 300 shops is not so great, after all. And would Messrs. Boots be less likely to sell the syrup when asked for it because they got an extra 1d. profit? Remember that if the proposal is carried out they will not be able to secure the advantage of selling cheaper than other dealers. But the extra 1d. would make a distinct difference in the good will towards the proprietors in twenty times as many shops as those owned by Messrs. Boots.

Two more Fatal Mistakes

occurring in the course of the dispensing of medicines by medical men, one the direct result of neglect of the precautions which are obligatory on pharmacists, figured prominently in last week's news. Neither of the doctors was directly censured, though in both cases it was evident from the methods adopted that but little care was taken to guard against errors. "A little indiscreet" was an unduly mild way of referring to the practice of keeping santonin in the same cupboard with strychnine and apparently in a similar bottle. But cannot the public be excited to realise the risks they run from these carelessly controlled dispensaries? A list of the mistakes recorded in the last few years would have some effect perhaps, but it would not do much good unless with it could be conveyed an idea of the unrecorded ones.

The Goodly Group of Mayors

whose portraits adorned the last *C. & D.*, and the long list of municipal victories scored by chemists and previously reported, show that pharmacists are at least as good as their neighbours in the estimation of their fellow-citizens. Sixteen mayors in England and Wales and three provosts in Scotland is a pretty good record. The *British Medical Journal* names eleven gentlemen on the medical register who have been elected or re-elected to mayoral chairs in England and Wales. The Mayor of Aberavon, who fills the central place in the *C. & D.* page, is, one would judge from his portrait, a remarkably like double of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society.

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Editorial Comments.

Winter-wants.

ST. MARTIN'S summer came suddenly to an end at the beginning of the week, and the advent of snow and bitterly cold winds reminds the pharmacist that his customers will require that variety of domestic remedies and drugs which are euphoniously designated "winter-wants." Dry, cold weather soon produces on the hands of some people chaps, especially where hard water is used for washing. Rimas or rhagades are the medical terms for the linear fissures of the skin which result from deficient secretion of sebaceous matter, the popular term "chaps" (from the middle-English "chappen," to cut) being perhaps more expressive. The skin becomes red, and superficial fissures, taking the direction of the natural furrows of the skin, soon form. In pronounced cases the symptoms render the affection indistinguishable from eczema, the parts being painful, itchy, and exuding. Chapped hands may be looked upon as instances of fissured eczema, and it is well recognised that eczema is commoner in winter than in summer. The pharmacist is chiefly concerned with the supply of preventives and remedies for this common affection of the skin. In regard to preventing chaps, the customer should be recommended to anoint the hands after washing, and while still wet, with glycerin, which will usually suffice to keep the skin soft and elastic. Glycerin diluted with two or more parts of water may be used as an application at other times. The diluent is usually a floral water, such as rose or orange-flower, whilst in practice the addition of a little spirit is generally required to prevent the formation of fungoid growths, which seem to thrive even in the presence of glycerin. Of late years emulsions containing glycerin have been extremely popular, but perhaps a paste containing glycerin is preferred nowadays over any other form. The following formula gives the correct proportion of tragacanth for producing a jelly of proper consistence:—

Pulv. tragacanth.	...	...	...	5ij.
Ol. rose geran.	...	...	...	iiij.
Alcohol.	...	...	...	3iss.
Glycerini	...	...	...	3ij.
Aqua	...	...	...	3vj.

Dissolve the oil in the alcohol and add to the tragacanth in a mortar, mix well; then add, all at once, the glycerin and water, previously mixed, stir until uniform, and pour into pots.

The perfume can be varied according to individual tastes, and a trace of aniline blue can be added if ionone is used. The preparation then assumes the name of "violet jelly."

Chlorophyll produces the necessary green for a "cucumber jelly," and the opacity of an "oatmeal jelly" is given by the use of tr. benz. simp. in place of the alcohol. If fissures have formed on the skin Hebra's ointment or zinc ointment is indicated. The former is made by incorporating equal parts of emp. plumbi and ol. olivæ and perfuming with lavender, but the use of vaseline in place of oil produces with less labour a perfectly smooth cream particularly suited for use on chapped hands. A zinc ointment made by mixing zinc oxide (3*j.*) with cold-cream (3*j.*) is also excellent.

Chilblains will also be in evidence if the cold weather persists. To prevent chilblains a lotion of ext. grindelia robustæ liq. (3*iv.*) and rose-water (3*xv.*), or an application containing capsicum may be recommended. An important precaution in the prevention of winter ailments is to tone the body with nutritives such as cod-liver oil and extract of malt combined with chemical food or hypophosphites. Most pharmacists have opportunities during the winter of recommending these preparations, and should not fail to class cod-liver oil and malt extract rather as foods than medicine. Cod-liver oil is the most readily absorbed and assimilated of oils, and although olive and lard oils and cream are assimilable, their equality is not shown by experience. It has been thought that the trace of iodine in cod-liver oil is the cause of the difference, but this is purely speculative. It is a kindness to recommend a customer to buy several small bottles rather than a large bottle of cod-liver oil, as the flavour of the oil, which most people agree is far from pleasant, does not improve whilst the bottle is being used from. The flavour is disguised by flavouring oils, and the plan of rinsing the mouth with peppermint-water before and after each dose of oil has much to recommend it. Emulsions of cod-liver oil are more popular than ever, and the choice of emulsants—tragacanth, acacia, Irish moss, yolk of egg, and pancreas—allows the pharmacist considerable choice in making the preparation. On a large scale machinery is employed in manufacturing the emulsion, white inseparable products being obtained. A good article can, however, be turned out if the following recipe, for which no novelty is claimed, is employed—

Cod-liver oil	...	...	...	...	3 <i>vj.</i>
Yolk of one egg.					
Powdered tragacanth	...	...	...	gr. x.	
Elixir of saccharin	...	...	...	3 <i>ss.</i>	
Simple tincture of benzoin	...	...	...	3 <i>lv.</i>	
Spirit of chloroform	...	...	...	3 <i>ij.</i>	
Flavouring oils	...	...	...	3 <i>xij.</i>	
Distilled water to	...	...	...	3 <i>xij.</i>	

Measure 4 oz. of the distilled water, place the tragacanth in a dry mortar, and triturate with a little of the cod-liver oil; then add the yolk of egg and stir briskly, adding water as the mixture thickens. When of a suitable consistence, add the remainder of the oil and water alternately, with constant stirring, avoiding frothing. Transfer to a pint bottle, add the elixir of saccharin, tincture of benzoin, spirit of chloroform, and oils, previously mixed; shake well, and add distilled water, if necessary, to make 12 oz.

Extract of malt cannot be profitably made on a small scale, but can now be had of excellent quality, in bulk or conveniently put up in bottles. The chemist should be careful, by having his name on the labels, to identify himself with every winter-want that goes out from his pharmacy; it is in this way that the valuable personal element of a business is created; a pharmacist known in his neighbourhood for good drugs and trustworthy advice acquires a goodwill of which company-pharmacy is powerless to rob him.

Barbados Aloes.

A CULTIVATED patch of some half-an-acre in extent and a little boiling-house is all that is left to represent the once flourishing aloe-industry of Barbados. Mr. W. G. Freeman,

of the West Indies Agriculture Department, has been collecting information as to the revival of the industry. In Ligon's "History of Barbados" (1657) the preparation of aloes is described, but Barbados aloes does not appear to have been recognised in the London warehouses until 1693. The species of aloe cultivated at Barbados has not been determined with certainty, but it is probably *Aloe chinensis*. Curaçao aloes (usually called Barbados aloes in the market) is the product of *Aloe chinensis*. Socotrine aloes is obtained from *A. Perryi*, whilst Cape and Natal aloes are yielded by *A. ferox* and other species. The aloes taken as a group are plants adapted for growth in poor soils and in dry situations, as the fleshy leaves are adapted for the storage of large quantities of water. An extensive tract of waste rocky land on the windward coast of Barbados was formerly used for the cultivation of the aloe. The soil requires forking, weeding, manuring, and trenching, and the aloe is propagated from the offsets which are produced around the stem of the parent plant, the planting being done from April to June. The aloe is so hardy that no particular precautions have to be taken in planting except to avoid very wet weather. The first crop can be gathered in a year's time. The aloe flowers in the early part of the year, and when the flowers have died and the stalks have become brittle reaping may be commenced. The leaves of a plant are cut off right through the plant about six inches above the base, and the dripping ends placed in wooden V-shaped troughs from whence the juice flows into collecting-vessels placed under an aperture in the trough. The juice is then taken to the boiling-house; where the concentrating takes place in copper pans heated by direct heat. As the boiling-point is reached stirring is necessary to prevent charring, and as the boiling progresses the liquid thickens and becomes darker in colour. The operator determines the finish of the boiling by the appearance of the bubbles on stirring: when they become large and glossy, and a film of the aloes dries almost at once, the process is finished. The hot aloes, now thick and viscid, is poured into gourds holding from 20 to 60 lbs. An acre of an aloe-estate yields from 100 to 500 lbs. of aloes from the first to the fourth year, after which the yield diminishes. The export of aloes from Barbados has steadily declined from 33,246*l.* in 1843-52, to 35*l.* in the ten years 1893-1902. The decline is attributed to the variable quality of the product, owing either to partial charring in the boiling process or to fermentation of the juice having taken place. In Curaçao and other Dutch West Indian islands the method of manufacture is practically identical with the Barbados method, but steam-heat is employed in Aruba. As to why the Curaçao, Cape, and Socotrine aloes fetch such different prices on the market, Mr. Freeman is assured by Mr. E. M. Holmes that it is the intrinsic medicinal quality which determines the price, the action of Socotrine aloes being milder and less irritating than other kinds. The fact that Socotrine aloes is sun-dried is not thought to be a factor in determining the value. The conclusion Mr. Freeman comes to is that there is no likelihood of a remunerative aloes-industry being revived in Barbados if only ordinary Barbados aloes is manufactured. The only possibility seems to be in the manufacture of a high-grade aloes of light colour and appearance, and on this point Mr. Freeman appears to rely on the reception which Crown Cape aloes had at first. But a good liver Barbados aloes of uniform quality would always find a good market. To obtain such a product steam-heat or sun-drying must be used, but it is a question in Mr. Freeman's mind whether it would not also be needful to introduce into Barbados the Socotrine aloes (*Aloe Perryi*) in place of the present variety, and so obtain an aloes of superior medicinal value.

THE DISPENSING OF POISONS.

The fatal dispensing errors reported last week (*C. & D.* November 15, pages 803, 804) add two more to the already long list of arguments against dispensing by doctors. A large number of medical men recognise that dispensing should be done by the pharmacist and act accordingly, but even the most conservative supporter of the dispensing surgery will find it hard any longer to justify the ignoring by medical dispensers of the regulations for the storage, dispensing, and sale of poisons which are incumbent on dispensing chemists. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Coroner Brighouse at Farnworth on this subject, a correspondent writes to the *Bolton Chronicle* pointing out that regulations such as the Coroner suggested are at present in force. This communication is corrected and the moral rubbed in by another correspondent, signing himself "Chemicus," who informs the public that the regulations apply only to chemists, and leave dispensing doctors and hospitals, &c., untouched. "The unfortunate incident referred to would never have occurred," continues "Chemicus," "had the prescription been dispensed by a chemist, and only seems to emphasise the desirability of the dispensing of medicines being handed over to the men who are specially educated and trained for the duty." "Dispensing by the medical profession" may yet be added to the delinquencies that come under the designation of infamous conduct if the evolution of the medical profession proceeds with the same rapidity in the future as in the past.

A LIMITED COMPANY'S CONSCIENCE.

The question as to whether a limited company can have guilty knowledge came up in a butter-case at Worship Street this week. The defence urged that it was necessary under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act to prove guilty knowledge on the part of someone, and a company could not have guilty knowledge. We give the Magistrate's decision, as it is interesting in showing the temper of administrators of the law when such quibbles are suggested on behalf of limited companies. "I have come to the conclusion that the defendants must be convicted in this case under Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act. If it had been necessary to show guilty knowledge, it would have been such a monstrous evasion of the Act that the Education Bill would have stood still for five minutes while Parliament found a remedy. Another contention of the defence—that under Section 8 of the Act—would, if I admitted it, be equivalent to saying that all margarine is a fraud upon the public, whereas it is a marketable and well-known article, to be sold under proper restrictions. Section 8 applied where, one thing being asked for, another is sold which is a mixture, not injurious. Here the sale was to the prejudice of the purchaser, and Section 8 did not apply. Under Section 6, there must be a conviction, with a fine of 20s., and four guineas costs."

New Books.

Every Woman her own Doctor: a Complete Book in plain English concerning Ailments and Accidents to Women and Children. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 236. 2s. 6d. (Pearson.)

Newth, G. S. *Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry.* 9th ed. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 732. 6s. 6d. (Longmans.)

Pawlow, J. P. *Work of the Digestive Glands.* Trans. by W. H. Thompson. Illus. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 208. 6s. net. (Griffin.)

Poynting, J. H., and Thomson, J. J. *Text-book of Physics—Properties of Matter.* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vi + 228. 10s. 6d. (Chas. Griffin & Co.)

Robertson, W. *Practical First Aid.* 3rd ed. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 192. 1s. 6d. net. (A. Gardner.)

Wills, G. S. V. *Manual of Chemistry.* Illus. and interleaved. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5. Pp. 356. 10s. 6d. (Simpkin.)

Births.

HEWLETT.—On November 13, at 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Cliftonville, Margate, the wife of James Hewlett, chemist and druggist, of a son.

JENNINGS.—On November 13, at 1 Albion Terrace, Wandsworth Road, S.W., the wife of R. T. Jennings, M.P.S., L.P.S.I., of a son.

Marriage.

LARGE—Ross.—At the Congregational Church, Clevedon, Somerset, on November 12, by the Rev. C. Mann, Francis C. Large, M.P.S.I., Athy, to Kathleen H., eldest daughter of Mr. J. M. Ross, Belleville, Carlow.

Deaths.

ATKINS.—At Poole, Dorset, on November 15, Mr. Thomas William Atkins, chemist and druggist. Aged 75. Mr. Atkins, who was one of the oldest tradesmen in the borough, was Sheriff of Poole in 1882.

FINCH.—At Swaffham (Norfolk), on November 16, Mr. Jacob Finch, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 88. Mr. Finch, who was the oldest native inhabitant of Swaffham, carried on business in the town for many years. He was one of the few left that were registered on July 1, 1852, when the first Pharmacy Act came into force. He afterwards traded as a chemical-manure and cake merchant, being the first to introduce chemical-manures into the Eastern Counties. He was sole agent for Sir J. B. Lawes for the Eastern Counties until the company was formed, when Mr. Finch severed his connection with the concern and continued to trade for himself as a cake-manure and coal merchant. He also farmed the Narford Farm of 1,116 acres for twenty-four years prior to 1883, and from 1867 till 1879 he also farmed the Great Thorns Farm of 800 acres. Since 1883 he has had a small farm near Swaffham, which he carried on as a pastime. Mr. Finch was for many years a member of the Board of Guardians, and for many years previous and up to the time of his death was a Commissioner of Taxes. He was esteemed and respected by all classes, being of a very jovial and generous disposition.

GOLDON.—On November 13, at The Mall, Birr, Mrs. Ellen A. Goldon, widow of the late Dr. Thomas Goldon, L.A.H., and mother of Mr. Goldon, M.C.P.S.I. Aged 78.

HEPBURN.—At Edinburgh, on November 15, Mr. Robert Hepburn, chemist and druggist, of Beauly, Inverness-shire. Aged 75.

JACKSON.—At Chesterfield, on November 2, Mr. Charles Jackson, chemist and druggist. Aged 79.

LLOYD.—On November 11, at Lammas Street, Carmarthen, Elizabeth Victoria, second daughter of Mr. Walter Lloyd, chemist. Aged 15.

MATTHEWS.—At Peckham, on November 7, Mr. Edward Samuel Matthews, chemist and druggist, formerly of the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars, E.C. Aged 79.

SKELTON.—At Eastwood, Notts, on November 15, Mr. John Hardy Skelton, chemist and druggist.

Recent Wills.

GLADSTONE.—The will of the late Dr. John Hall Gladstone, F.R.S., of 77 Pembridge Square, who died on October 6 last, aged 75, has been proved at 73,383/- gross and 67,126/- net.

HARVEY.—Mr. James Harvey, of "The Whins," Alderley Edge, late of Messrs. Harvey, Peck & Harvey, manufacturing chemist, Manchester, has left a fortune of 126,809/-

THERE are twelve vaccine-institutes in Bohemia (Austria), which supply vaccine to 23,686 stations. Austria draws vaccine-lymph from Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Africa, Southern Arabia, and Japan; 77.8 per cent. of the population were vaccinated as children.

Personalities.

MR. C. E. PICKERING, chemist and druggist, has been appointed manager for Messrs. Meacher & Higgins, dispensing chemists, 105A Crawford Street, Montagu Square, W.

MR. W. WATSON-WILL, F.C.S., F.L.S., divided with Mr. Edward Robertson, K.C., M.P., the chief honours at the opening meeting of the London Forfarshire Association at the Holborn Restaurant on November 13.

LIEUT. JOHN GIBSON, F.C.S., chemist and druggist, Hexham, is on a lecturing-tour with the object of stimulating recruiting for the 1st V.B. N.F. The title of Lieut. Gibson's lecture, which is illustrated by photographs taken by officers of the regiment, is "Life in a Volunteer Camp."

MR. R. L. GIFFORD, Blackburn, has been appointed to represent the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association upon the Blackburn Technical Instruction Committee. In connection with the Association, classes in pharmacy were recently established at the Blackburn Municipal Technical School.

MR. N. H. MARTIN, pharmaceutical chemist, of Newcastle, has presented to the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle (of which he is an hon. secretary) one of Stroud & Rendel's lecture-lanterns complete, with Cornell's microscope attachment, and suitable stand and screen.

MR. G. R. DAWSON, chemist, Southend, and his son were on November 16 coming home from a ride on their motorcycle, when the steering-gear failed to act in going down King Street, and the motor crashed into a cab. Mr. Dawson and his son were both thrown to the ground, but, happily, neither was seriously injured.

MR. GEORGE LEWIN, senior superintending-analyst at Government Laboratory, Clement's Inn Passage, Strand, who retires under the age-limit after nearly forty-two years' service, was presented on November 14, by his late colleagues, with a testimonial of silver plate and an album. Dr. Thorpe, C.B., the Principal of the Laboratory, made the presentation.

TROUBLE has arisen between the War Office and the Volunteer Service owing to several new regulations issued from Pall Mall. Many officers in the Home District have handed in their commissions, and amongst the latest resignations appears the name of Major A. C. Preston, 1st Tower Hamlets Rifles. Major Preston is a partner in the firm of Messrs. T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King.

MR. T. R. PERKINS, chemist and druggist, Henley-in-Arden, contributes to the *Railway Magazine* for October and November an article entitled "The Railways of Warwickshire," which deals historically and topographically with one of the most charming counties in England. Mr. Perkins has succeeded in putting into his article much quaint information, and the passages wherein he describes bits of the line that were once as busy as any in England and are now grass-grown (metaphorically if not actually) are important records. It is notable that several of the photographs which illustrate the article are also by a chemist—Mr. T. D. Spencer, of Coleshill.

AT the Wednesday afternoon meeting of the Chemical Society the President announced that the Council had selected Dr. Gilbert T. Morgan as successor to Professor W. P. Wynne in the editorship of the Society's journal. Dr. Morgan is a former student of Finsbury Technical College, where, in conjunction with Professor Meldola, he published several communications on the subject which has since chiefly occupied his attention—the transformations of azo-compounds—a subject on which he has also recently reported to the British Association. Leaving Finsbury he spent some years at Messrs. Read Holliday & Co.'s colour-works at Bradford, and from there became a national scholar at the Royal College of Science in 1893, where he is now principal demonstrator in chemistry. He has been associated with the journal of the Society as an abstractor for several years past.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS COMMITTEE.

Several further private meetings of the Poisons Committee have been held during the last few days, and, although no new information as to the progress it is making with the report has been allowed to leak out, I understand that the recommendations will be presented to Parliament before the Prorogation next month.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

The section of members who are opposing the ratification of the Brussels Sugar Convention are endeavouring to obtain an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Meanwhile Mr. Alexander Wylie has placed a notice of motion on the paper which represents the views of the other side. It asks the House to approve of the arrangement for the abolition of the sugar-bounties in the interests of justice to the employers and workmen connected with sugar-refining in this country and to the sugar-planters in our colonies, and also in the interests of free trade throughout the world.

INDIAN OPIUM TRADE.

Some correspondence has recently passed between the India Office and the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. Lord George Hamilton has been requested to publish it, but his answer will not be known for a few days

A MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

The question of appointing a Minister to take charge of all commercial affairs in a more direct way than the President of the Board of Trade is able to do at present was revived the other day by Mr. Louis Sinclair, who asked the Prime Minister's opinion. The opinion was obtained, but it does not move the matter out of the rut. "I do not see," said Mr. Balfour, "that the position of the Board of Trade could with advantage be dealt with in isolation or apart from a general consideration of the positions of the various Government offices." It will be noted that he does not commit himself one way or the other.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

So far as I have been able to ascertain the Patent Law Amendment Bill will not be very closely scrutinised in the House of Lords, whether it was sent a fortnight ago from the House of Commons. Lord Wolverton moved the second reading on Monday, and explained again the nature of the clauses. I need not follow him in his speech, as I have more than once already had occasion to write on the subject. Suffice it to say that he stated that the President of the Board of Trade had been much impressed by the representations made to him for a change in the law, and he had been convinced that patents were often taken out by foreigners in this country for the purpose of obstructing British trade and the development of particular industries, notably the aniline-industry in the North.

MESSRS. BRUCE (LIMITED), chemists, Ealing, Chiswick and Earl's Court, have considerably enlarged their Ealing shop, it now being one of the largest pharmacies in this district.

MESSRS. GOLDTORPE & COOK, chemists, Chatham, Gravesend, and New Brompton, are opening another branch at 189 High Street, New Brompton, facing the L. C. & D. railway station.

THERMOGENE is now manufactured in England. It is made by the Thermogene Company, Hayward's Heath, Sussex, who send us a portion of the first British-made batch. As we have explained before, thermogene is a medicated wadding, which is applied in rheumatism, chest-complaints, and lumbago, or whenever a warming application is indicated. The wadding appears to be impregnated with a capsicum-like body, and we can quite believe the warm things said of it by medical men who have tried it.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

EVENING MEETING.

THE first evening meeting of the North British Branch was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 19. There was a large attendance, the hall being full, among those present being Professor Bayley Balfour and Dr. Leonard Dobbin. In the absence of Mr. Peter Boa (the Chairman), Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing the lecturer, said they all knew Dr. Bower to be a distinguished botanist and man of science, and they also knew him as an able and courteous examiner—(applause)—one who had not only won the respect of successful candidates—(applause)—but had retained the respect of all who knew him. (Hear, hear.) He then called on Professor F. O. BOWER, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.L.S., to give his address on

BOTANY—PURE AND APPLIED,

of which the following is an abstract:—

In addressing you this evening I propose, before touching one special science, to consider a large question, which affects, in greater or less degree, all the subjects of higher study—viz., the question of the relation which should subsist between the pursuit of abstract knowledge and the practical application of it.

The ideal for the community at large is that there should be no line of demarcation between science pure and applied science, but that workers should recognise that their prime object ought to be the same—viz., the increase of natural knowledge—and this notwithstanding that the former values learning for learning's sake, apart from its immediate use, while the latter values learning for its more direct effect upon the time and generation. In late years the need for more thorough and practical training in this country in many walks of life has become apparent to the politician, and even to the "man in the street." Both cry aloud for technical teaching. Not only do they demand that special colleges shall be founded for this purpose, but also that technical teaching shall invade the universities; they advocate the abolition of the general study of subjects which do not bring a tangible reward, and the substitution of others which in their opinion do. While I admit that in many points these demands are well founded, there is at the moment a danger that the pressure of the need for better practical education in languages and in science may lead to a dangerous swing of the pendulum, which may primarily affect the universities. In them there must always remain, and be guarded with the most jealous care, that bedrock of learning for learning's sake—the pure pursuit of a subject, be it scientific or linguistic, or what you will, without the immediate prospect of a practical return. Such study is not remunerative, not even barely self-supporting; and the community must, in its own interest, see that pure learning runs no risk of being starved out of existence by the pressure of more directly remunerative study.

THE PRACTICE IN THIS COUNTRY

has largely been either to trust to the voluntary efforts of men of means (and some of the most notable discoverers have belonged to that class), or to float in the higher learning and research on the financial results of elementary teaching. If in addition to the elementary and advanced teaching of pure science, which is certainly a prime duty of a university staff, the teaching of applied science be also exacted from them, the idea of scientific progress may almost be given up; the only condition under which applied science can be welcomed in universities will be that it should be conducted by a specially increased staff. It is only in this way that the position of pure science in the universities could in that case be suitably maintained. Politicians and commercial men have become painfully aware that the educational methods of this country leave much to be desired; that we have not been turning out men from our universities and colleges fitted by their education for commercial life; that especially in science

and modern languages improvement of educational methods is imperative. In these last years the demand has culminated which was felt acutely by the late Prince Consort. The Science and Art Department was founded at the instigation of the Prince Consort, and the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines, now amalgamated with the Royal College of Science, were the prototypes of those higher-class technical colleges which have since followed. The public mind is becoming accustomed to this title "technical college," and is disposed to consider such establishments as something quite distinct from universities, and to regard them as places where the public demand is really met, while the universities are mere ornaments. Others of more extreme views, and with a taste for action along these lines, would, if they could, convert universities themselves into technical colleges; but this is a course to be resisted with all strenuousness by those who understand what science and education really mean. There should, however, be no sharp distinction between the aims of one and of the other. In practice their work may well overlap, and, if in juxtaposition, may mutually support one another. Taking a metaphor from commercial life, we might style the universities primarily the importers of the commodity of science into the body politic, the technical colleges primarily the retail dealers. There is nothing but tradition or convenience to prevent the retail dealer in ordinary life being his own importer, or the importer entering the sphere of retail trade. Similarly, there is nothing beyond tradition and convenience to prevent the technical colleges carrying out investigations in pure science, nor universities engaging in its technical application.

These general remarks will now receive their application in respect of the

SCIENCE OF BOTANY.

There is, perhaps, no science which seems to the average man so futile; the name "botanist" is, to those who know least about it, almost synonymous with that of a "mild and harmless visionary." He does no harm to anybody, they would say, and under their breath add that he does no good either. Yet this same average man eats vegetable foods daily; even his beef and mutton are indirectly of vegetable origin; he drinks beverages of vegetable origin, soaks himself with vegetable narcotics, depends upon vegetable textiles for many of his clothes, uses wooden articles for all manner of purposes, is liable to fall a victim to diseases of vegetable origin, which he will try to cure by the help of vegetable drugs. Why, if this be so (and the average man can hardly be ignorant of it), does he take so unfavourable a view of the student of those organisms which are the very mainspring of his life? I cannot help thinking that the botanists are in a measure to blame. In the past, perhaps more than now, they have entrenched themselves behind a barrier of terminology, and make little endeavour to show that many of the terms are in themselves an evil. Accordingly the conclusion is that the botanist sets store by repulsive trifles, and is therefore worthy of contempt. But, further, in this country we have been slow to adopt the practical applications of botany to agriculture, forestry, manufactures, and the arts; this is perhaps the chief reason why the average man has not yet consented to take the science of botany quite seriously.

The botanist is a student of life; on the physiological side of the science this is so clearly the case that it is unnecessary to dwell on the point. But even the morphological side of the science—that region where, whether treating of external form or of internal anatomy, the accusation seems most readily to lie, that the votary is a mere visionary—even there he is actually studying life; for morphology is but stereotyped physiology—a record in form of the impress of external circumstances upon the individual, or of characters perhaps of a similar kind, transmitted from the ancestry. Thus, even in the region which seems the most abstract the botanist is taking part in the attack upon the central problem of protoplasm and of the nature and manifestations of life. This is, indeed, the central feature of all pure botany.

And if this be the ultimate view as regards the branches of pure botany, so it may also be in much of the work which would pass under the name of applied botany. Scientific agriculture is physiology on a manufacturing scale; so, in a

still more wholesale scale, and with less direct powers of control over the experiments, is scientific forestry.

At first sight the case seems to be rather different for

VEGETABLE ECONOMICS.

An expert knowledge of timbers, fibres, gums, resins, rubbers, dye-stuffs, drugs, spices, &c., suggests the education of the dealer rather than the man of science; and I am not surprised that those who have a true enthusiasm for pure and abstract botany should sometimes evince a distaste for this pursuit. Moreover, in this country, excepting in pharmacy, little has been done to place vegetable economics upon a scientific basis. Large assemblages of specimens have been amassed at Kew and at the Colonial Institute, and smaller collections elsewhere in the country. In India and some of the colonies large museums exist, especially illustrating their own peculiar products. They are in charge of officials who have, for the most part, learned what they know upon the spot. The natural trend of their occupation will be to make them better acquainted with markets and prices than with microscopic and physiological method. Moreover this branch, and often the methods, little advanced beyond those of primitive man, are still in their callow and infantile stage. Wild products are collected in the forest; sometimes, as in the case of some rubbers, we have not even accurate knowledge of the plants which yield them, much less of the extent and capabilities of the sources of supply. As a single example of the advantage which may follow a scientific investigation may be quoted the fact that Mr. Parkins's method of collecting rubber, now practised in Ceylon, has resulted in placing the rubber thus procured at the head of prices in the market, on the ground of purity and consequent yield from the product as imported. Much of the work of the present and more in the future involves, or will involve, the application of microscopic anatomy to samples, whilst in many of the questions which arise an adequate and even refined acquaintance with scientific chemistry and physics is necessary. The conclusion is that a properly equipped department of vegetable economics will require a special staff of scientific men, all properly prepared by training in their respective pure sciences of botany, chemistry, physics, and probably also of physiology. To such a staff not only our Home Office, but still more our Colonial Office, but also our man of commerce should be able to turn, with the certain knowledge that any difficult and critical question referred to it, would receive a trustworthy answer, so far as an answer is possible under the current conditions of the sciences. But where in this country do we find any such institution? Kew has no such staff of technical and scientifically trained experts, nor are there laboratories attached to the museums there beyond the Jodrell Laboratory, where at present pure botany is pursued. At the Imperial Institute good work has been done under Professor Dunstan. But the condition of the Imperial Institute itself is a standing reproach to the country for its neglect of the truly Imperial interest. There is also the Government Laboratory, under Professor Thorpe, which doubtless meets the requirements of the Government in answering questions directly referred to it. But the man of commerce is left to solve his enigmas as best he can, depending chiefly upon consulting chemists. The great educational institutions meanwhile do little to meet what is already a present need, and one which will certainly become more pressing in the near future. It should be their duty to provide men so far qualified to take up such duties that they should not on appointment have to learn the very branch of science which it then becomes their duty to practise. The demand which is sure to come should be prepared for beforehand.

Professor Bower went on to plead for the study of vegetable economics, and said he had suggested the appointment of a professor of vegetable economics at Glasgow University, but so far nothing has resulted. Continuing, the speaker said: You will at once perceive how closely this whole subject is related to your own scheme of a university degree in pharmacy, now so well advanced towards a successful issue for the Scottish universities. In the study for that degree applied botany of a special order forms a considerable part; and, in fact, this and any curriculum in vegetable economics should largely overlap. In either case the introduction of such applied branches into the universi-

ties would ensure what is so important for each, that the groundwork of the curriculum should be scientific; while if the economic and pharmaceutical botany were taught by a specialist appointed for that purpose, these subjects would naturally fit on as special branches from the general courses for students in medicine and science.

Professor BAYLEY BALFOUR, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Bower, said he had put the whole question of scientific and applied scientific education into the melting-pot. He could not help thinking that one reason why the botanist was looked upon in the way that Professor Bower described was very much the result of our genetic history. He had never yet met anyone who did not imagine that he was something of a gardener, and who might possibly know a good deal more about certain individual plants and certain aspects of culture than one who had given a considerable deal of attention to the subject in its wider aspects, and naturally might be inclined to look with somewhat of not contempt but pity—(laughter)—upon a person who was supposed to be a greater expert who did not know such a simple thing as might come under his observation every day. He could not agree with the Chairman when he said that botany was not a popular study at present. So far as he saw, the omens pointed to botany becoming one of those subjects learned by every child in school. They heard a great deal about nature knowledge, but nature knowledge had not yet been defined. It really meant teaching every child by observation to see for itself, and, having seen for itself, to learn from what it saw, not from what it was told or from what it read, and, undoubtedly, if nature knowledge could be taught in that way, it would be one of the most powerful things that could be introduced into the educational system. Professor Bower's address must appeal to them all as dealing with a subject that was of paramount importance at the present day. It was, however, a subject that was extremely difficult to deal with, because it involved political issues in one way. In this country they were not accustomed to be led by the Government. They were accustomed to trust to individual effort. On the Continent and in foreign countries there was no individual initiative, and he thought most of them would be prepared to say that the system in this country was better on the whole. (Applause.) In certain ways it was undoubtedly unfortunate, and in none more unfortunate than in connection with a large subject such as Professor Bower had dealt with. The State might do a vast deal more than it did. It had been shown that in this country, as in the Rothamsted experiments, a great deal might be done to revolutionise the agriculture of the country, and undoubtedly more might be done by those of the community who had means at their disposal to advance the practical study of vegetable economics and all the issues involved in it. He could not help feeling that it would have been very much better if a good deal of the money recently given to the Scottish Universities for certain purposes had been applied in directions of that kind rather than for the purposes for which it had been given. (Applause.) It was very remarkable, as Professor Bower showed, that the place where they had a school for the study of vegetable economics was a country which had no colonies, that Austria should be the country where at present they had the best school. He thought more might have been done at Kew, which prided itself not only as being the centre of great botanical research, but also as the clearing-house for the Empire. But one must remember that whilst there had been no school of practical teaching there, it had done a vast deal for the study of vegetable economics by acting as the clearing-house for the Empire, and by encouraging the cultivation of plants suitable for the production of valuable economic crops in our colonies. It had been by the initiative of Kew that those large gardens or "great experimental stations" had been started in the West Indies, where in the different islands the gardens were looked after by expert managers, and where the planters could not only obtain material to stock their plantations, but could also get expert advice in connection with those plantations. In the West Indies they had in Dr. Morris a most able administrator, who had been the instrument through whom a considerable measure of prosperity was now returning to the West Indies. The large importations of fruit now being received from the West Indies were entirely the result of an investigation started from Kew. It was never intended to be an actual

teaching-school, but he thought more might have been done. Kew had just changed masters. It had passed from the domain of the Office of Works to the Board of Agriculture, and the President of that Board had said he was glad Kew had been added to his Department. No one could say what would be the result of this transference, but if it was properly used a great deal might be done. Professor Bower had referred to what he proposed to do in Glasgow in connection with his chair, and how he hoped to stimulate the study of these subjects there. There was no city in Great Britain where there were finer opportunities of studying vegetable economics than in Glasgow, and one expected great things from Professor Bower's transference.

Mr. DAVID GILMOUR (Dunfermline), in seconding, said Professor Bower had touched on some of the weak points of the country in dealing with botany as a science. The Chairman had told them what he had found in Germany. They found the same thing in regard to other departments in chemistry as much as botany. They were told that Germans were getting ahead of Britons. That was not because the Germans were superior to them, Britons would hold their own, but they had not the same opportunities as Germany and other countries in the battle of life. The £ s. d. question came in, and it did not pay for individuals to pursue the purely scientific line, and, instead of action being taken by Government, it was left to private individuals to start technical colleges. Recently specialisation of subjects had made strides, and he hoped that among their special subjects botany would take its proper place.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and Professor BOWER returned thanks.

Trade-marks Applied for.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 5, 1902.)

- "TERRÖL"; for a petroleum-jelly preparation. By the Terröl Company (Limited), 18 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 246,844.
- "HOPOGAN"; for oxygen-tablets. By Kirchhoff & Neirath, Berlin, c/o W. Lloyd Wise, 46 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 247,275.
- "MERITS LIVERETS" (essential particular the word "Liverets," and "Liver" is disclaimed); for a liver-medicine. By L. A. Cohen, 66 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 247,506.
- "CRYOPHORINE" and "CRYOGENINE" (no claim for "Cryo"); for pharmaceutical-products. By La Société Anonyme des Produits Chimiques spéciaux, Lyon-Monplaisier, c/o Harris & Mills, 23 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 248,319.
- "PINTHOL"; for chemicals. By Manrieve & Co., 42 Oxford Street, W. 248,344.
- "VIODUM" (no claim for "Vi"); for medicated-wines. By Rays (Limited), 10 Upper Ogle Street, Great Portland Street, W. 248,516.
- "GLYQUA"; for chemicals. By Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Plough Court, Lombard Street, E.C. 248,962.
- Picture of St. Olaf; for tar and turpentine. By Tolhurst & Sons, 81 Tooley Street, Southwark, S.E. 249,026.
- Combination of devices; for a wrapper for "Cadbury's Coffee." By Cadbury Brothers (Limited), Bournville, near Birmingham. 248,070.
- Device; for "Garton's Dominica Lime-juice Cordial." By the Midland Vinegar Company, 226 Tower Road, Aston Cross, Birmingham. 244,061.
- "NIGHTCAP"; for foodstuffs. By H. Petrie & Co., Gibraltar Street, Sheffield, manufacturing chemists. 248,152.
- "MERRIN MAID"; for perfumery, &c. By the United Alkali Company (Limited), 30 James Street, Liverpool. 248,203.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 12, 1902.)

- SOLUETTES"; for chemicals. By T. Howard Lloyd & Co., St. James Street, Leicester. 248,510.
- GEISHA"; for chemicals. By G. H. Moon, 57 Arundel Street, Sheffield. 248,527.

Winter Session.

Chemical Society.

THE first afternoon meeting of the session was held on November 19, when the chair was taken by the President (Professor EMERSON REYNOLDS), who, however, temporarily vacated it in favour of Dr. Divers to read a paper contributed by himself and Mr. Werner on

THE CONVERSION OF AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE INTO THIOUREA.

It was shown that thiourea is formed to the extent of 25 per cent. when ammonium thiocyanate is heated dry, the resulting mixture being a new compound of one molecule of thiourea with three of thiocyanate. Another compound has also been obtained in which these proportions are reversed, whilst the melting-point curve of mixtures of these two isomerides indicates the existence of combinations in still other proportions.

PARTIALLY RACEMIC SALTS OF PENTAVALENT NITROGEN was the title of the next paper, contributed by Dr. F. S. KIPPING. It proved the validity of the theory put forward by the author several years ago that compounds of the type $NR'R''H_3$, where R' is an optically active acid, should exist in four modifications. These four forms have now been isolated in the case of hydrinolamine *d*-bromocamphorsulphonate. As nobody accepted Dr. Kipping's cordial invitation to criticise his contribution, the next paper, on

THE OXIME OF MESOXAMIDE,

was read by Miss WHITELEY, who finds that the property of furnishing a purple coloration with ferric chloride and lower alkali salts, which is characteristic of the oxime, is also shown by its disubstituted derivatives where these have the isoximido structure. The last contribution was made by Mr. H. LEES, of the Wellcome Research Laboratories, and dealt with

BENZOXY-OLEFINES.

It was found in the course of the work on oil of rue, recently published by the author and Dr. Power, that when mixtures of nonylmethylketone, heptylmethylketone, and the respective carbinols of these two ketones were treated with benzoyl chloride, in the hope of forming benzoic esters separable by fractionation, there resulted instead a benzoxy-undecylene, due to the interaction of the acid chloride with the methylnonylketone. This reaction has therefore been applied to other ketones, and in the case of camphor has furnished the benzoyl derivative of enolic camphor. The latter, however, when attempts are made to isolate it from its benzoic ester, immediately passes into the keto-form—i.e., ordinary camphor.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

ON November 18 Mr. J. R. Young delivered an address to the members of this Association on

PROFESSIONAL RIGHTS *versus* LAY JUDGMENTS.

The chair was taken by the President (Mr. J. A. Mitchell), and there was a good attendance.

Mr. J. RYMER YOUNG said perhaps the highest virtue that a Pharmaceutical Councillor could cultivate was judicious silence, because it was a fault in tactics to make public speeches unless one had the faculty of saying nothing in them. But having resolved to sin against the canons of diplomacy, he had decided to go in for a wholesale offence, and to speak on the political outlook and endeavour to convey something practical. Dealing firstly with the attitude of the public towards the craft, he said the public was blind to the status of the chemist as a trained man, and deaf to the enumeration of his wrongs, but had saucer eyes for a fancied monopoly and a wonderful receptivity for suggestions of fabulous profits. Demos could not see anything of the technical training, exacting examinations, and the tax upon resources which the chemist underwent before he might be admitted to service. The competent skill and knowledge of the trained dispenser might shield many a citizen from

death in its most agonising form, but nobody recognised that or troubled to think at all upon such matters. When the public were well the protective value of professional competence was altogether too uninteresting a subject for words. But that ungrateful, unthinking, uncertain, and soulless public was their master and their judge. That was a point of the greatest significance. They always had been and always would be governed by the judgments of laymen, and the Supreme Court of Judicature was always presided over by the spirit of the people. Nothing in the way of existing privileges that were unwarranted by public necessities or prejudicial to public convenience could avoid the fate of extinction, and nothing calculated to operate contrary to that convenience could ever hope to secure a place in future chapters of the Statute-book. The foundation of any professional or semi-professional body that was to attain any degree of professional permanence, therefore, must rest upon the satisfaction of public requirement or public necessity. There were two important ingredients in that necessity—safety and convenience. The tendency in these times was to blend the two in such a manner as to get the maximum of convenience with the minimum of safety; in other words, to allow the commercial element to largely predominate. Their business was

TO IMPRESS THE PUBLIC MIND

with a knowledge of the fact that the present minimum of safety was too low in regard to the selling of poisons and the dispensing of medicines, that the law was too loose, and that the principle of free trade, however admirable it might be in its application to the general transactions of life, was an absolutely destructive force in matters directly involving the personal health and safety of the King's subjects. In saying that he was enumerating the fundamental elements of all practical pharmaceutical politics, and indicating the lines of action which alone promised any real success. He did not think that he had abandoned any of the broad principles which he laid down when the Lord Chancellor introduced his infamous Pharmacy Bill into the House of Lords, but things had occurred during the last three years which must modify one's views. For instance, there was the utilisation by prominent pharmacists of the advantages of incorporation under the Companies Acts. But, broadly speaking, his observations when he spoke on the subject in North-East Lancashire in 1899 expressed his present views. He had as strong a conviction as ever that the title of the registered chemist should be absolutely restricted to himself, but he had to face the circumstance that the more advanced among registered persons were day by day being converted into impersonal entities and used personal titles. He had to recognise the judgment of the lay world that if this use of titles by such corporate bodies was not contrary to public policy it could not be pernicious when other corporations did it, and he had regrettably to admit the disposition of some registered men to delegate and sub-let, as it were, their qualification to unqualified persons. Would he be reasonably honest if, knowing these things, he wilfully ignored their possible bearing on the general question? They had not asked him there to play the part of "Delusive Hope," and whisper flattering tales into their ears, but to tell them frankly what he thought of the political signs, and what their message portended. He felt that he had been sent to the Council to get an education in practical government rather than to perform pleasing platform tricks to tickle the gallery.

WHAT WERE THE FACTS?

Firstly, they had to consider the changing methods of the general trading community, and, secondly, the inadequacy of the Pharmacy Act, to ensure the effective observance of its own protective provisions. It was plain, to his mind, that the personal proprietorship mode of retailing was dying the death of most old-fashioned things, and in its place was rising the unlimited partnership system, whereby, they were told, the public was better served and the capital of the indefinite number of partners more conveniently secured. This modification of the principle of co-operation was becoming more and more general, and would soon pervade the whole field of commercial activity, and it was only logical that this should embrace the trading portion of the calling of pharmacy. Savory & Moore (Limited) was a

recent straw which would serve to show the direction of the wind, but a whole sheaf had previously been blown to the same point of the compass. If that new system was convenient alike to buyer and seller, to public and trader, who should stay its development or limit its application? What class of persons keeping an open shop—no matter for what purpose—could have the temerity to ask Parliament to restrict what had been proved by the test of experience to be a national advantage? No member of Parliament could be brought to concede that an association of capital in the conduct of the business of chemist and druggist was a menace to the public, nor would any statesman admit their right to demand that no company or corporate body should carry on that business. Let them, therefore, be honest with themselves and manly enough to recognise things as they actually were. He was prepared to make a rational confession, which, though it had the appearance of heresy, was none the less sound and practical. His confession was that the keeping of open shop by corporate bodies for the retailing of medicines and the compounding and sale of poisons would not in itself constitute any danger to the public or any inherent iniquities to the chemist and druggist. It became a distinct danger when they allowed the new conditions of retailing and their inevitable developments to be governed only by Acts of Parliament, which never contemplated any such modification. The Acts of 1852 and 1868 required adapting to the new environment, and their energies should be concentrated upon that task rather than frittered away in trying to define the exact limitations of the House of Lords' judgment of 1880. They had

CERTAIN UNDOUBTED RIGHTS,

created by statute, the claims to which were as strong and logical and reasonable now as ever they were. It was essential for the well-being of the general community that those rights should be maintained, but circumstances had materially changed in the course of years, and he fearlessly asserted that it was the wiser and easier and more practical policy to mould this statute to the altered circumstances than to attempt the heroic but fatal task of clipping the wings of progress to fit the narrow limits of a badly built old cage. Mr. Young went on to say that the clause in the draft Bill dealing with this matter would, if enacted, ensure a measure of protection which was badly needed, would not interfere with the legitimate exercise of the "associated" method of business now in fashion, and could not be regarded as giving away any professional right to which chemists could logically lay claim. He asked chemists to strengthen the hands of the Council in dealing with the representatives of the State, remembering that the law officers might god-father a reasonable proposal but would not look at an impracticable project, however academically perfect it might be. In regard to the administration of the Pharmacy Act, he wished to point out a new possibility of dealing with habitual offenders by injunction. A judgment was recently delivered by Mr. Justice Buckley, in the King's Bench Divisional Court, in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Ashborne Recreation Ground Company (Limited), which suggests the probability of there being a remedy by injunction in relation to the Pharmacy Acts; and as the fines were frequently found ineffective in stopping infringements, why should they not apply for injunction, first against the habitual offender who was not qualified, and then against the habitual offender who was qualified but who employed unqualified men?

In the course of the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Mr. BROADHEAD (Dewsbury) said it appeared to him that the view of Mr. Rymer Young, and, he supposed, the view of the Council, was that, in deference to modern developments, they should consent that the rights of pharmacists should be sacrificed for the benefit of the companies. Considering that it had been admitted quite recently in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* that the question of titles had never been settled, he was at a loss to account for the present attitude of the Council. If they read the whole of the 1880 case they would find that the question of title had not been in any way decided by that case. That question was the most important one that was before them now, and he could not see that the draft Bill would protect the title at all. The question of registration and education was well dealt with, but they could be done by a small Bill.

Mr. A. H. WADDINGTON proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Rymer Young. He said he had been particularly interested in Mr. Young's remarks about the Bill, which he had feared was in a comatose state. As to the question of penalties, he sincerely hoped that the injunction would be obtained.

Mr. SILSON, seconding the resolution, said within a short distance of the centre of the city he knew a Major man who had not a single article in his window which had his own name on.

Alderman DUNN said he gathered that the law did not prohibit a company from assuming the title of "chemist." Would that law also fail to prohibit two unqualified persons from assuming the title? He differed from Mr. Young's view as to the public preferring the company, and thought that the personal element was still important. As to the question of the relative attraction of taking a test-case or going to Parliament, he felt that he disagreed with Mr. Young in believing that it might cost as much and take as much time to get legislation as it would to carry through a test-case.

The resolution was put and carried, and Mr. YOUNG, in reply, said a co-operation of two or three persons was not in the same position as a company. He much admired Mr. Broadhead's attitude, volcanic and eruptive though it was, and vastly preferred that attitude to the deadly apathy which prevailed among the bulk of chemists. He entirely differed from Mr. Broadhead as to his reading of the judgment of 1880, and said that the question of titles was incessantly under discussion in the Council, and they had not yet been able to find any counsel who would give them any encouragement in going on with a test-case.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on November 13, Mr. A. Latreille (President) in the chair.

Mr. R. E. LOWNSBROUGH gave some notes on fungus in grass, the sea-holly, and the leguminous leaf of the broom-plant; and Mr. W. GARSED followed with some remarks on hyoscyamine and atropine.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Mr. W. H. Lenton (E. Northway Butt scholar) to read his paper on

"DIGESTION AND DIGESTIVE FERMENTS."

Mr. LENTON dealt first with the digestive organs and the processes of digestion, and then proceeded to speak of the digestive ferments. Fermentation, said Mr. Lenton, is the decomposition of complex organic material into substances of simpler composition by the agency either of the protoplasm itself or of a secretion prepared by it; this secretion is known as an enzyme, or soluble ferment. It is generally held that these enzymes do not themselves enter into the reactions which they set up, but provoke those changes without undergoing any alteration. They are not destroyed by their own activity, the energy with which they work not apparently proceeding from any decomposition of their substance. In 1833, continued Mr. Lenton, Pagen and Persoy prepared an extract from germinating barley and added strong alcohol, which threw down a white flocculent precipitate—diastase—which, when dried and re-dissolved, was found to have the same power as the extract of converting starch into sugar. Since then diastase has been found in plants, algae, mosses, and fungi, and in the saliva and pancreas. The discovery and preparation of taka-diastase was next described, and then Mr. Lenton dealt with the proteolytic enzymes—first pepsin, and then trypsin. The latter is the characteristic enzyme of the pancreatic juice of higher animals, and the chief agent in the proteolysis which takes place in plants, such as sundew and Venus's flytrap. The two principal vegetable trypsins are bromelin (from the juice of the pineapple) and papain (from the juice of the papaw-tree), which also contains another ferment—rennet; but the chief source of rennet in the animal body is in the mucous membrane of the stomach, especially that of the calf.

A discussion followed, and Mr. Lenton was thanked for his interesting paper.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE monthly meeting of the Manchester Association was held on the afternoon of November 19, in the Memorial Hall,

Albert Square. Mr. Geo. S. Woolley, the President of the Association, occupied the chair.

THE P.A.T.A., C.D.A., AND D.A.F.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not think Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Secretary of the P.A.T.A., required an introduction to the meeting that day. Mr. Glyn-Jones had visited Manchester previously, and they were all aware of the good work he had been doing.

Mr. GLYN-JONES then addressed the meeting on the recent work of the P.A.T.A., the C.D.A., and the Drug Appeal Fund, prefacing his remarks with a special reference to the Convention in London and the importance of sending delegates to it. At present sixty delegates would attend the Conference, representing thirty pharmaceutical associations. There was no necessity to enter into any details with regard to the C.D.A. Its object was well known, and against it there could be no real objection. Details were given of recent summonses against members of the trade and the results. With regard to the Appeal Fund, Glasgow had contributed 22*l.*, Newcastle 22*l.*, Leicester 15*l.*, and so on. The greatest mistake he had ever made was in not going in for 5,000*l.* instead of 1,000*l.* for 1,000*l.* would not last long.

The CHAIRMAN said the Appeal Fund, which had been described so fully, was a very valuable movement. Subscriptions to that Fund, even if annual, would be money well spent as an insurance fund. An appeal might be impossible to an individual. He hoped a sum worthy of Manchester and district would be raised.

Mr. F. W. BATES said that anybody who had read the trade-papers during the last seven years must have been struck with the fact that Mr. Glyn-Jones had done a great deal for the drug-trade. If he had any business of his own during all those years it could not have been much, to allow him to do so much for his fellow-tradesmen. He (Mr. Bates) would like a little more information as to the distinction between the C.D.A. fund and the Appeal Fund.

Mr. HARRY KEMP thought a blunder had been made by the Chairman in speaking of the Appeal Fund in the sense of its support being by an annual subscription. He (the speaker) thought it was only one subscription or donation that they were asked to give to it. From what had been said it would appear it was to last for ever. (Laughter.) The Defence Fund and the Appeal Fund were separate affairs. The Defence Fund was to meet all ordinary cases which came under Acts of Parliament, but the Appeal Fund was to guarantee support to anyone in an appeal-case. Did they come in this connection under the maintenance law?

The CHAIRMAN said he might have made a mistake in asking for annual subscriptions for the Appeal Fund, but he did not think the Secretary of the Fund would object to anybody who desired becoming an annual subscriber. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. LANE said with regard to outsiders and grocers being a stumbling-block on the proprietors, had not grocers been relieved by the P.A.T.A. conditions? He took it that the supply would be stopped to grocers, as to chemists. It would cover all. It was for the proprietors to take the initiative, and in putting it on the thing was done.

Mr. SHORT said, according to the grocers' trade-papers, grocers were very strong in seeing that the minimum price was fixed to show a clear 20-per-cent. profit at least, which was more than was obtainable on some of those in the P.A.T.A. list. He had no doubt that such meetings as the present would be a great factor in influencing manufacturers to see that their articles were protected so that a living profit should come to the distributors. He thought if the drug-trade was united proprietors would fall in with their views. His experience in the North was that more grocers got 25 per cent. on certain goods than chemists seemed to do, for there seemed to be in the drug-trade a good deal of one man trying to get the better of the other by selling goods below the price of the man selling the same thing on the opposite side of the street, with the idea, of course, of benefiting his own trade as far as possible, and doing something else for his neighbour.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said the Appeal Fund was wanted for an entirely different purpose from the C.D.A. The latter could not, with its present subscription, carry a case to an appeal, and if it could it was not its duty to spend the money of its 2,000 subscribers in fighting cases which were of interest to

the whole trade; therefore the necessity of an Appeal Fund to benefit all chemists. The trustees, however, would not object to an annual subscription. Help was also wanted for the Appeal Fund. The money would be well used. With regard to maintenance, while it would be illegal to form a syndicate or company to fight civil actions—that was, to fight other people's claims—and fight for them, there was no law to prevent a certain number of people interested in a certain law to have a matter settled in their interest. He hoped they would not be afraid of any action under the maintenance law.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Glyn-Jones was carried with acclamation.

Messrs. J. C. Kidd and John Wild were appointed delegates to the Convention, and the meeting terminated.

Newcastle Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held in the Hôtel Métropole, Newcastle, on November 12, the President (Mr. G. F. Merson, F.C.S.) in the chair. There was an attendance of about fifty, including representatives of the Sunderland Chemists' Association, who had come over to hear Mr. Johnson talk upon the work of

THE P.A.T.A.

Routine business disposed of, and Messrs. Holt, Palmer and Bailes elected members, the PRESIDENT called upon Mr. Johnson to address the meeting.

Having sketched briefly the history of the P.A.T.A. and its work to the present time, Mr. JOHNSON asked:

(1) Is there any good likely to accrue to us through the proposed Conference? In his opinion, Yes. Several manufacturers were wavering, but had not the courage to take the plunge, and the meeting was likely to decide waverers to join the movement. There was no rush of new adherents to be looked for, and too much must not be expected of the Convention. Results already achieved had been gradual, and further progress also must be slow, but it would be sure.

(2) Does the P.A.T.A. justify working for an extension of its scope? Yes. It has been said that many unimportant articles were on the list—perhaps—but at the same time there were many important articles protected, and in these underselling had practically ceased.

(3) Is the P.A.T.A. the best agency for attaining the objects in view? Yes. Other plans tried have proved to be unworkable, and the P.A.T.A. method has justified its existence by its success.

(4) What is proposed to be done at the Convention, and how can we help? There was no cut-and-dried programme; the delegates would meet and arrange a programme before the Convention proper. He eulogised the work done by the Glasgow men, who, he said, had secured the signatures of 95 per cent. of the drug-trade in Scotland in support of the movement.

Mr. R. WRIGHT (Newcastle) held no brief, he said, for the P.A.T.A., but approved the work it had done and was trying to do. He warmly supported the idea of a convention. He deprecated "substitution," but justified the sale of one's own preparations when advertised non-profitable articles were asked for, provided there was no misleading of the customer.

Alderman JOHN HARRISON (Sunderland) said he had been a supporter of the P.A.T.A. since its earlier days, because, after fully considering matters, he was convinced that it was the only feasible means of placing the "patents" trade on a less unsatisfactory footing. He advocated a large increase to the list of protected articles, then an immediate access of membership to the P.A.T.A. would follow. If all associations would write to manufacturers in the same spirit as he had that day done to a firm who asked him to distribute their advertisements gratis, he was certain that proprietors would see that they were consulting their best interests in studying those of the chemist-retailers of their goods.

Mr. T. MALTBY CLAGUE (Newcastle) favoured the idea of a convention. To his mind the strongest point was a "demonstration in force." Manufacturers need to be taught. The proposed meeting would decide wavering ones to come in, and induce those antagonistic to reconsider their decision.

Mr. KERSE (Newcastle), Mr. CHARLES RIDLEY (Newcastle),

and Mr. T. WALTON (Sunderland) spoke of the benefits of the P.A.T.A.

Mr. R. H. BELL (Sunderland) said they had been "free" agents for the manufacturers far too long. He gave illustrations of how much damage could be done (to any given proprietary) in a negative way, by refraining from showing that article.

Mr. W. BUCKLEY (North Shields) had nothing but good to say of the P.A.T.A. One protected article alone, which he named, more than paid his P.A.T.A. subscription annually.

Messrs. GILDERDALE and PESCOD (Newcastle), GIBSON (North Shields), H. PATTINSON (Whitley Bay), G. P. FAIRMAN (Sunderland), and others having spoken, the following resolution, moved by Mr. ATKINS and seconded by Mr. WRIGHT, was unanimously carried:

As this meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association is of opinion that the P.A.T.A. method of securing profits on proprietary articles is the best available to the trade; and that a vigorous effort should be made to enlarge the P.A.T.A. list with articles in regular sale; and that the Convention called by the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Trade Association and the P.A.T.A. is one method amongst several likely to help in attaining that object; it is resolved that two delegates be sent to the Convention with power to act on behalf of the Association, and that letters be sent to certain proprietors strongly urging them to be represented at that Conference.

Mr. G. F. Merson and Mr. Charles Ridley were appointed delegates to the P.A.T.A. Conference.

DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND.

It was announced that as a result of the personal canvass carried out by the members of the Executive Committee of the local Association, a sum of over 20*l.* would be forwarded to headquarters on behalf of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund.

Eastbourne Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on November 13 at the Royal Restaurant, when the Vice-President (Mr. E. W. Jones) occupied the chair. A paper was read by Mr. O. D. HOLMES on "The History of Pharmacy," provoking a discussion which embraced the social position of chemists' assistants. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Holmes for his paper.

Glasgow Chemists' Trade Association.

THE following additional resolutions were passed at a meeting held this week:

1. That this Association expresses its disapproval of the method employed by the manufacturers of certain proprietaries in offering to supply direct to the public articles at a coupon-price less than half the face-value, and they strenuously recommend that members of the trade should not aid and abet this mode of distributing such preparations either by window-displays or by exhibiting showcards.

2. That this Association begs to draw the attention of manufacturers to the necessity for adopting a scale of prices for co-operative stores, so as to prevent these establishments from selling their goods to the public at prices lower than the manufacturers' own protected minimum.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE last meeting of this Association, on November 12, took the form of a visit to the City Observatory, Calton Hill. The members were received and conducted over the Observatory by Messrs. W. Ritchie, F.R.A.S., and J. McDougal Field, assistant astronomers. The various instruments were explained and the methods of recording time and making celestial observations described and illustrated. Unfortunately, the evening was hazy, and arrangements which had been made for actual observations were thus frustrated. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Peck, the City Astronomer, and his assistants for allowing the visit.

THE imports of chemical-products into Genoa during 1901 amounted in value to 839,704*l.*, or 67,667 tons, against 66,402 tons in 1900.

Festivities.

A WEST-END DINNER.

The annual dinner of the Western Chemists' Association was held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, W., on November 19, the President (Mr. J. W. Bowen) in the chair. The Chairman was supported by Messrs. C. B. Allen (Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society), R. Bremridge, Prior Robinson, J. W. Taplin, T. Tickle, T. Donald Watson, J. F. Harrington, and Marsh at the top table; while Messrs. Cracknell, Gulliver, Rogers, and Philp presided at the spurs. Others present included Messrs. A. J. Bullen Cooper, R. H. Jones, W. Watson-Will, J. Slinger Ward, Knight, and various representatives of wholesale houses. After an excellent



MR. J. W. BOWEN.

dinner "The King" was musically honoured, and Mr. Frank Rogers gave "The Western Chemists' Association." Mr. Rogers deprecated, as speakers in previous years have done, the mistaken idea that the Association was essentially a West-end affair. It was an Association, he said, open to the chemists of London, where every-day business-affairs were discussed. The Chairman, in his reply, reviewed the work of the Association during the past session, saying that not the least important act of the Association had been to become foster-mother to the London Chemists' Association. The Association was numerically and financially in as strong a position as formerly, but they were on the look-out for a fresh place of meeting. He finally, with some emotion, referred to the death of two distinguished past-Presidents—Mr. Wm. Martindale and Mr. F. Andrews. In proposing "The Pharmaceutical Society," Mr. W. F. Gulliver, referring to the question of titles, said Mr. Newsholme at Sheffield had made the position quite clear; but he hoped if they were not able to protect the title of "chemist and druggist" by law, the Council would see that the title "pharmaceutical chemist" or "pharmaceutist" might be protected. Seeing practical pharmacy was evidently the weak point in the training of pharmaceutical candidates, as shown recently by a "Square" examiner, he (Mr. Gulliver) thought an enforced curriculum was strongly indicated, and he hoped to see such a curriculum instituted at no distant date. He trusted the Council would see that the rights of duly qualified pharmacists would not be infringed in any way by the Poisons Committee, the report of which has not yet appeared. The Vice-President, who responded, spoke of his long association with Mr. Bowen, whom he had known for nearly thirty years. They were fellow-candidates for examination at Bloomsbury Square, having gone up on the same day, and both passed. Mr. Allen then spoke of the advantage of local associations to the body corporate, and of the non-necessity of a pharmacist becoming a Mason, when all the elements of Masonry were existent in membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. He thought the question of titles had been threshed out *ad nauseam*, and he could assure

them that so far as the Society was able it would do all it could to help chemists and druggists in the conservation of some kind of title. Mr. Gulliver's remarks about the inefficiency of the teaching of practical pharmacy were unfortunately true. He had seen men pass their examinations who afterwards admitted that they did not know the constituents of black draught, compound rhubarb pill, or even compound liquorice-powder. It was undoubtedly wrong that such men should be launched on the public as practical chemists and druggists. The fault lay greatly with fellow-craftsmen who prefer to purchase their galenicals ready-made rather than make them in the pharmacy, which was a truly deplorable state of affairs. Whatever the report of the Poisons Committee may be, concluded the Vice-President, depend upon it the Society will do its utmost to protect the rights and privileges of qualified chemists. The other toasts were "The Visitors," proposed from the chair and replied to by Mr. Watson-Will, and "The Dinner Committee," proposed by Mr. J. F. Harrington and responded to by Mr. W. J. I. Philp. During the evening a high-class musical programme was gone through, the artistes being Miss Edythe Kemp, Miss Ethelwyn Weager, and Messrs. W. T. Spencer, H. H. Heap, and Fred Rome.

A NOTTINGHAM SUPPER.

The first annual supper and smoking-concert in connection with the Nottingham School of Pharmacy was held at the Mikado Café, Long Row, Nottingham, on November 13, with Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P. (President of the Nottingham Chemists' Association), in the chair. There were between sixty and seventy present. After the loyal toast, that of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" was submitted by Mr. A. Eberlin, and acknowledged by Mr. W. Gill. "The Nottingham School of Pharmacy" was given by the Chairman, and Mr. A. Russell Bennett (the Principal) replied. The concluding toast was "The Chairman," which was honoured on the proposition of Mr. W. Lee. Songs were rendered by Messrs. J. H. Daft, H. S. Platn, and C. W. O'Callaghan, and pianoforte selections were given by Messrs. C. C. Smith and J. Barham.

A LEICESTER DINNER.

The connoisseur in dining is apt at times to disparage provincial dinners, but few who had the good fortune to dine in the Alexandra Room of the Grand Hotel, Leicester, on November 13 could honestly cavil either at the quality of the fare provided or the comfort of the surroundings. The occasion was the dinner of the Leicester Chemists' Association that now is—"Leicester Chemists' Social Union" that was. There were about seventy present, over whom Mr. J. A. Butler (President of the Association) presided with a genial autocracy that drove dull care away. The guest of the evening was Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, who, with various officers of the Association, formed a buffer at the President's table between two parties of smart young men representing rival cutting-firms in the town. These gentlemen were at opposite ends of the table—not that any unpleasantness was likely, or that "cutting their opponents" should he literally resorted to, "but merely because we thought it better," as a careful officer intimated. The menu, which was an excellent one, having been negotiated, the President put the loyal toasts with commendable brevity. These honoured, Mr. G. J. B. Woolley gave "The Pharmaceutical Society and Kindred Associations" in a racy, rousing speech. At one time of our lives, Mr. Woolley said, we looked on the Pharmaceutical Society as the

HOLY OF HOLIES,

to be approached with fear and trembling; but, once registered, pharmacists come to look at it in a different light. Many think the Society has put obstacles in the way of advancing the welfare of the trade by neglecting the business side for the sake of a superior education. The general cry of the malcontents is, What has the Pharmaceutical Society done for us? But the question should be rather, What have pharmacists done for themselves? Very little, he considered, and if chemists would do a little more for themselves, see that their young men are better educated before they went up for their examinations, and take greater interest in things generally, it would be better for everybody. He did not agree with those who said the young men who are now

sought for in the trade are too highly educated. The cause of a great deal of the trouble in the past had been the inferior education of those entering the business, and the neglect of employers when once launched out on their career. In this connection he would like to advocate the resuscitation of the old Chemists' Society of Leicester, which helped many of the present-day Leicester chemists over the examination-style. If chemistry, botany, and kindred subjects could be taught in connection with their Association it would be for the betterment of the young men of the present day. Mr. Glyn-Jones had done much to rouse the trade from the apathy into which it had fallen. (Hear, hear.) Through his instrumentality it had been taught that those who would not move with the times must inevitably drift into the back eddies of business-life. He (the speaker) was not one of those who decried the stores. The stores had taught chemists a great deal. (Hear, hear.) If only for the effect they had had in brightening the appearance of present-day pharmacies chemists ought to be grateful. It was no longer possible to make a living as in the old days, with nothing but a few cracked carboys and several poppy-heads in the window, and an old tom-cat sleeping peacefully on the mat. (Laughter.) He asked chemists to rouse themselves from lethargy, to listen to the advice of that dauntless fighter, Mr. Glyn-Jones, and by unity to form one solid bar of steel, strong enough to keep all burglars out. (Laughter and loud applause.)

Mr. Glyn-Jones, in reply, congratulated the Association on the change of title and the record attendance. He then went on to speak of the troublous times through which pharmacy was passing, and the benefits which would accrue by means of a proper support of the P.A.T.A., C.D.A., and the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. He believed in a healthy criticism of the Pharmaceutical Society, but he thought when criticism came from outside it was unfair and unreasonable. The examinations at the present time are, in his opinion, not in any way unfair; but what they ought more particularly to look to is whether the work of the qualified man is recognised by law. He thought chemists should be recognised by Government as the only legitimate dispensers of medicine, and he regretted the decadence of the apprenticeship-system. Referring to the approaching Convention on the subjects of cutting and substitution, he urged members to consider the question and to send delegates. The proprietors of specialities were each to be given the opportunity of refusing to meet the delegates, and some good would undoubtedly result. (Applause.)

Subsequently a list was passed round, and nearly 16l. was collected on behalf of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. In proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Cleaver intimated that he (the President) had consented to act as a delegate of the Association at the P.A.T.A. Convention. A special vote of thanks was awarded to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. F. W. Goodess) for his work, which was mainly the cause of the evening's success.

During the evening two very clever local entertainers (Messrs. Taylor and Goddard) contributed several much-appreciated musical selections.

A "HORSESHOE" CONCERT.

The Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society held a smoking-concert on November 19 at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W.C. Mr. A. Tebbutt was in the chair, and there was an audience of about one hundred present. The programme included a great variety of songs, and there were numerous encores and items which were not catalogued. A clever boy-pianist, Master Sydney Stolger, accompanied the songs. At intervals speeches were made, the first, a vigorous one, by the Hon. E. A. Henley, who received loud applause when he stated that chemists' assistants were not sufficiently paid. United assistants could demand better pay. Towards 11 o'clock Mr. C. E. Pickering (President) made on behalf of "a member" a statement as to the reason that the large accession of members which was promised if the rules were altered had not taken place. It appears that Mr. Pickering had visited Nottingham and obtained a promise that 300 managers would join if the rules were altered, but when this had been done objection was taken to the tone of a manifesto which Mr. Pickering addressed to the drug-trade, and the proposals fell through.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Standards for Medicines.

SIR,—We are much interested in the paper on "Standards for Medicines," contributed to the evening meeting last week by Mr. J. C. Umney, and, believing that the subject is of great importance, we submit a few notes thereon and make some comparisons. In the suggestions issued by the Irish Local Government Board the new standards are mostly based on the percentage of extractive and the alcoholic content, which, in the present legal state of the question, is perhaps as much as we can expect. Mr. Umney, on the other hand, proposes in a number of cases standards based on the percentage of active constituent; and it may be taken for granted that some such method of standardisation will be adopted for many drugs in the next B.P. As we have for many years past made a feature of standardisation, and as our laboratory experience may be of some value in the discussion that is likely to ensue, we have great pleasure in placing whatever information we possess at the disposal of British pharmacists. We leave out of consideration for the present those preparations that are already officially standardised, and for those drugs for which Mr. Umney proposes an alkaloidal standard we quote only the figures referring to the alkaloidal strength, the extractive, in these cases, being of minor importance. Considering first the alkaloidal standards proposed by Mr. Umney, we compare those suggested by him with those adopted by us many years ago, and we also give the range of alkaloidal values of the various drugs obtained in a series of estimations extending over several years.

	Umney		P., D. & Co.	
	Alkaloidal Range	Standard Suggested	Alkaloidal Range	Standard Adopted
Calabar bean ...	0·103-0·16	0·125	0·16-0·3	0·2
Coca	0·49-1·1	0·5	0·35-0·98	0·5
Henbane ...	0·07-0·1	0·08	0·06-0·14	0·1
Stramonium-leaves... ...	0·39-0·44	0·4	0·27-0·4	0·3
Stramonium-seed	0·2-0·46	0·4	0·3-0·5	0·3

It will be seen that we adopt a higher standard for Calabar bean and for henbane than Mr. Umney, and a lower standard for stramonium. As to this, we may say that our standards have been fixed as near the average as possible, but, to best of our belief, in no case are they above the average: they are under rather than over. Our object in adopting this rule is to avoid creating an artificial standard, which we believe to be a great mistake. Such a mistake was made, for example, in the adoption of the standard for liquid extract of belladonna in the B.P., 1898—namely, 0·75 per cent.—and we have no doubt that this artificial standard has been responsible for much of the difficulty that has arisen respecting this preparation. We find that of 1½ ton of belladonna-root, made into liquid extract by the B.P., 1898, process, the average alkaloidal content was 0·456 per cent., the range in fourteen estimations being 0·373 to 0·546. Only on one occasion have we ever found the official standard reached, the percentage being 0·8, and this was got from a root specially selected for museum-purposes, and not bought in the ordinary course of trade. We quote this preparation as one where too high a standard has been adopted—a principle that is to be deprecated for more reasons than one. With reference to Calabar bean, we find

that the average alkaloidal percentage obtained from 1,302 lbs. of drug, in a series of eleven percolations, works out at exactly 0·22, which is higher than our standard. Mr. Umney's figures for stramonium are higher than ours, but here, again, we have followed our rule, the average of our estimations bringing out a figure under 0·4, and hence we adopt 0·3 as the standard. The next table consists of those alkaloidal drugs, with one other, which Mr. Umney considers sufficiently potent to demand that their preparations be made absolutely uniform in character, but the chemical constituents of which are not yet well enough known "to admit of any definite scheme of standardisation being adopted." We give here the alkaloidal range observed and the standard adopted by us in each case:—

	Alkaloidal Range	Standard Adopted
Colchicum-corms	0·3-0·75	0·5 colchicine
Colchicum-seeds	0·32-0·8	0·5 colchicine
Conium-fruit	0·36-0·91	0·5 coniine
Gelsemium (dried)	0·38-0·7	0·5 total alkaloids
Hydrastis	1·7-3·15	2·5 hydrastine
Jaborandi	0·38-0·96	0·5 pilocarpine
Veratrum	0·5-1·35	1·0 total alkaloids

In one case, conium, our figure is considerably lower than some figures that have been published, but without going into the question of the methods of analysis, which may vary, it is obviously safer to use a preparation of the guaranteed uniform strength of 0·5 per cent. of alkaloid, rather than one with anything from 0·3 to 1·3 per cent., which figures are given by some authorities. The following drugs we consider cannot be standardised chemically, and we therefore submit them to a physiological test: Aconite, aconitine; cannabis indica; convallaria, convallamarin; digitalis, digitalin, and digitoxin; elaterium, elaterin; ergot; squill; strophanthus, strophanthin. Certain standards, alkaloidal or glucosidal, have been proposed for these, but in every case we have repeatedly proved figure statements to be worthless—in fact, quite misleading as a guide to physiological activity, and, presumably, also therapeutic value. We may mention that in the case of digitalis our former extractive standard was equal to 3·4 to 3·75 per cent. for the tincture, which compares with the Irish standard of 3 and Mr. Umney's average extractive of 3·5. We now come to those drugs which we standardise solely on the extractive-content, and we give a comparison of the Irish standards and Mr. Umney's average extractive, with the minimum figures that would be obtained from tinctures made from our standardised fluid extracts. Perhaps we should here explain that while in the case of potent and toxic drugs we reduce the alkaloidal percentage of a 1-in-1 extract, where it is necessary to do so in order to make it conform to our standard, in the case of less potent drugs, for which we adopt extractive standards, we never reduce a 1-in-1 extract, but always send it out, even though it is above the standard. When, however, the extractive falls below the standard, we make the preparation up, so that in no case does the minimum ever fall below what we know to be the average amount of extractive to be obtained from any particular drug by means of any particular menstruum. In comparing extractives the same menstruum must always be used, otherwise the comparisons are of little value. As a general rule, the weaker the spirit the greater the weight of extractive, an example of which is well shown by Mr. Umney's figures for cimicifuga. The B.P. extract is prepared with 90-per-cent. spirit, and, according to Mr. Umney, the average extractive is 10 per cent. The tincture is prepared with 60-per-cent. spirit, and the average extractive is 2 per cent., equal to 20 per cent. in a 1-in-1 liquid extract. Our fluid extract of cimicifuga is prepared with 70-per-cent. spirit, and the average extractive from 35,000 lbs. percolated during the last six years has been about 17 per cent., the range being 11·5 to 20 per cent. Similarly, with regard to liquorice, Mr. Umney's figures are 42 per cent. of extractive from B.P. liquid extract, which is made with water. The U.S.P. preparation is, however, made with a weak spirit, rendered alkaline with ammonia, and we find that the range of extractive is 17 to 25 per cent. In one case a sample of prime drug yielded 30 per cent., but such a high yield is altogether exceptional. Following these observations we quote a few examples of the Irish standards, the average extractive found by Mr. Umney, and the standards adopted by P., D. & Co.—i.e., the minimum amount of extractive

that would be obtained from a tincture prepared from our standardised fluid extracts:—

	L.G.B.I. Extractive Standards	Umney Average Extractive	P., D. & Co. Extractive Standards
Arnica	0·45	0·6	0·5
Benzoin co.	16·5	17·5	16·66
Capiscum	0·8	1·25	0·85
Cimicifuga	—	2·0	1·7 (70% spt.)
Hamamelis	—	2·0	2·5
Krameria	—	5·0	5·0
Lupulus	—	4·0	3·0
Myrrh	4·5	5·0	4·75
Seneca	6·0	6·0	6·0
Ginger	0·4	0·5	0·45

It may be of interest if we give a few further examples, official and unofficial, of the variations that are found in the amount of extractive obtained—variations that will be all the more surprising when it is pointed out that in each operation we usually percolate from 1 cwt. to 3 cwt. of drug. We submit these figures in order to show the pressing need for standards being adopted for these less potent remedies, no less than for those of a potent or toxic character, examples of the variations in which have already been given:—

	Range of extractives (P., D. & Co.)
	Per cent.
Arnica	7·86 to 13
Asafetida (94-per-cent. spirit)	13·7 to 21·3
Bael-fruit	22 to 31
Bladder-wrack	11 to 21·3
Buchu (94-per-cent. spirit)	9 to 21
Capiscum (94-per-cent. spirit)	10 to 19·4
Euphorbia pilulifera	10·5 to 15·5
Kamala	8 to 31
Krameria	20 to 35
Lupulin	20·9 to 41
Myrrh (94-per-cent. spirit)	15 to 31·6
Quassia (31-per-cent. spirit)	1·7 to 5
Rhubarb (75-per-cent. spirit)	25 to 35
Sanguinaria	9·7 to 17·5
Taraxacum	17 to 27
Uva-Ursi	26 to 45

In conclusion, we beg to express the hope that the example set by the Local Government Board of Ireland may be promptly followed by other authorities, notably by the General Medical Council, and that the next edition of the British Pharmacopoeia may place the question of medicine standards in a more satisfactory position than it is at present.

We remain, very truly yours,
111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Novcmber 17

The Federation and Titles.

SIR,—Having moved the resolution at Dundee which became the unanimous finding of the meeting after a full and free interchange of opinion on the question whether a test-case should be taken on the use of the titles by unqualified persons, I may be allowed to express my views in the renewed controversy on the subject. I appreciate the ability and persistence with which those of opposite opinions advocate their view of the question, while differing from them entirely as to the probability of obtaining a decision in our favour, and being extremely doubtful, in the event of its being obtained, as to its practical utility. Had an action of this kind been taken some fifteen or twenty years ago, and a favourable decision obtained restricting the use of the titles to registered chemists, I believe good might have resulted, but the conditions are now altogether different. The public have become accustomed to the store-trade, and even supposing such concerns were compelled to drop the title "chemists," I am doubtful if it would diminish their business to any extent so long as they are able to keep before the public the usual insignia indicating that a chemist's business is being carried on within. I feel more than ever convinced that the only remedy for the existing anomalous state of affairs is fresh legislation. From a practical point of view, based upon a fair knowledge of all the circumstances and a close observation of the leading features which have from time to time been pointed out, I unhesitatingly assert that this is necessary, if the registered chemist is to have reserved

to him the right to practise the craft for which he has undergone the special training rendered compulsory by the State in the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The Pharmaceutical Council have for years been considering the question of going for fresh legislation, and we ought to urge them to proceed with the new Bill at once, and the members of the craft throughout the country should unite in giving them their hearty support.

Yours sincerely,
William Giles.

Aberdeen, November 17.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have still a large number of letters in type to dispose of, as well as many replies to queries.

Coming Events.

Secretaries should send us notices by Wednesday of each week.

Friday, November 21.

London Chemists' Association, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, at 3.30 P.M. General meeting to appoint delegates to the P.A.T.A. Convention and adopt new by-laws, with a view of ensuring proper working relations between the Association and its branches.

Monday, November 24.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 8 P.M. Cantor Lecture I. "The Future of Coal-gas and allied Illuminants," by Professor Vivian B. Lewes.

Tuesday, November 25.

P.A.T.A. Convention, Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, W.C., at 7 P.M. private meeting of delegates.

Wednesday, November 26.

Chemists' Assistants' Association. Annual reunion in the Banqueting Hall, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, W., at 8.15, Mr. W. J. Rogerson in the chair.

Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association. Annual dinner at the Hotel Continental, Plymouth, at 7 P.M. Tickets (6s. 6d.) can be had from Mr. A. D. Breeze, Hon. Secretary, 41 Union Street.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15. Communications by Mr. D. B. Dott and Mr. J. Hutchison.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association. Ordinary meeting.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting, at which Mr. T. Whitmore Peck, President of the Birmingham Dispensers' Association, will read a paper, "Dispensers and their Position."

P.A.T.A. Convention, Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, W.C., at 10.30 A.M., public meeting of delegates. At 2.30 P.M., meeting of delegates and proprietors. A luncheon will be provided at 1 P.M., tickets 2s. each, but previous notice must be given to Mr. W. S. Glynn-Jones, 184 and 185 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Thursday, November 27.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy. Annual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. Dr. E. Divers will preside and distribute the medals and certificates.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, University, Birmingham, at 8 P.M. Lantern-lecture, by Mr. H. S. Shorthouse, on "Scientific Bee-culture." Sir James Sawyer will take the chair.

Barnsley Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel. Annual dinner.

Eastbourne Chemists' Assistants' Association, Royal Restaurant.

Smoking-concert.

Friday, November 28.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association. New Museums Lecture Theatre, at 9 P.M. Lantern-lecture, by Dr. G. Cunningham, on "The Care of the Teeth."

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY.—The President's Soirée is to be held at the Galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, on December 10, at 8.30 P.M.

The annual Junior Pharmacy Ball is to be held in the Portman Rooms on February 25, 1903. Mr. Percival Trick, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., is the Hon. Secretary.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: November 20.

COMPLAINTS of dull business are more general this week, and there are certainly fewer features of interest than usual. As was expected, cocaine has been advanced owing to the dearness and scarcity of crude material. Crude camphor is also dearer. Oils of peppermint continue to rise, but there is not much business to be done in American oils at these high prices. A good demand has prevailed for eucalyptus oil, and prices are tending higher. Menthol is firm. Fair arrivals of gentian give an easier turn to the market, while ergot continues to tend upwards. Gamboge continues scarce and held for high prices. Citric acid is dull and easier, cream of tartar is firm, and sulphate of copper is easier. Quinine is very quiet, the heavy bark-shipments from Java for the first half of the month having exercised a depressing effect. At the cinchona-auction on Tuesday unimportant supplies were offered and sold without change in the unit. The following table shows the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (crude)	Balsam tolu Ginger (Cochin)	Acid, citric Ammonia sulphate	Chillies (Zan.) Pilocarpine
Canary-seed	Mace	Copper	
Cocaine	Oil, orange	sulphate	
Colchicine	Pepper (Sing. white)	Gentian	
Dextrin and farina	Quinine	Pimento	
Oil, peppermint (HGH and Jap. dement)			
Senega			
Tamarinds	(W.I.)		

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from November 6 to 17 inclusive:—Acid, acetic (@ Rotterdam, &c.) 130 pkgs.; acid, carbolic (@ Rotterdam), 25; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 20; acid, oxalic (@ Hamburg), 21; acid, tartaric (@ Bari) 92, (@ Rotterdam) 10; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 24; aniseed (@ Libau) 198, (@ Königsberg) 11; benzoin (@ Singapore) 17, (@ Hamburg) 70; bismuth (@ Australia), 16 cs.; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp) 65, (@ Rotterdam) 225; bromine (@ Hamburg), 40; calumba (@ Bombay), 122; camphor (@ Hamburg), 400; cardamoms, 33; castor oil (@ Calcutta) 140 pkgs., 576 cs., (@ Antwerp) 56 brls.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 8; cinchona oil (@ Málaga), 15; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 83; citronella oil (@ Galle), 13; civet (@ Aden), 1 cs. (in tr.); cloves (@ Hamburg), 847; cod-liver oil (@ Rotterdam) 50, (@ Norway) 123; colocynth (@ Marseilles), 6; coriander-seed (@ Mazagan), 30; cream of tartar (@ Marseilles) 135, (@ Bordeaux) 106; cumin-seed (@ Morocco), 165; drugs (@ Leghorn) 302, (@ Marseilles) 135; ergot (@ Hamburg), 54; essential oils (@ Messina) 65, (@ New York) 75, (@ Ostend) 11; fennel-seed (@ Salónica), 1,035; galls (@ Persia), 283; gentian (@ Marseilles) 65, (@ Bordeaux) 80; gum arabic (@ Bombay), 200; gum tragacanth (@ Persia), 60; gum, unenumerated (@ Persia), 648 bgs., 56 cs.; honey (@ Chili) 50, (@ Kingston) 21; jalap, 14; juniper-berries (in tr.), 100; lemon-grass oil (@ Cochin), 148 cs.; lime-juice (@ Kingston) 3 pns., (@ Dominica) 126; lime oil (@ Dominica), 73; liquorice-

juice (@ Palermo), 15; liquorice-root (@ Marseilles), 12; manna (@ Palermo), 22 c.s.; opium (@ Constantinople) 73, (@ Calcutta) 35, (@ Persia) 129, (@ Marseilles) 73; orris (@ Leghorn), 86; otto of roses (@ Constantinople), 1; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 80; potash cyanide (@ Paris), 100; potash permanganate (@ Hamburg), 20; potash prussiate (@ Hamburg), 27; quicksilver (@ Leghorn), 500; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 6; roots (@ Marseilles), 249; saffron (@ Valencia), 1; sarsaparilla (@ New York), 33; senna (@ Bombay), 416; soda crystals (@ Ghent), 1,620; sulphur (@ Catania), 310 cks., 600 bgs.; tartar (@ Bordeaux) 6, (@ Messina) 34, (@ Bari) 761; tonka-beans (@ Para), 90; turmeric (@ Calcutta) 25, (@ Cochinchina) 337; vanilla (*via* Auckland), 36 c.s.; wax, bees' (@ Hamburg) 101, (@ Calcutta) 23, (@ Madras) 24, (@ Chili) 58, (@ Mazagan) 18; wax, carnauba (@ Maranham), 123; wax, cerasin (@ Hamburg), 129; wine-lees (@ Palermo), 406; wood oil (@ Shanghai), 515 cks.

The Olive-oil Crop (1902).

Mr. Alex. S. Duffus, jun., agent for Messrs. J. Corbillet & Co., Provence, sends us the following report on the new (1902) crop of olive oil:—"In spite of the fact that there has been no business doing for some time, except for small quantities for immediate consumption, prices are well maintained. This firmness is the result of the bad news received regarding the crops from almost all the producing countries. Unfortunately, the rule that the olive, like most other fruit-trees, never produces abundantly twice in succession has been only too well justified. We therefore regret to inform you that the reports which have reached us from all sources are far from favourable, and that the crop will by no means approach that of the preceding year. The long drought, and, above all, the blight, have destroyed the fruit, wholly or partially, in Tunis, Spain, and in France, whilst in Italy the crop in the 'Genoese Riviera,' Bari, and Tuscany (which, of course, includes Leghorn and Lucca) will be even worse. Prices, therefore, will be higher in the coming season, especially for the best qualities."

Heavy Chemicals.

The general conditions of the heavy-chemical market remain without material change from those referred to in recent reports. Since last writing there has been a moderate activity, and although new business is not of specially large account it is regular and steady, and practically an average one for the time of the year. Home consumers and also foreign buyers are taking deliveries against existing contracts for the most part in a satisfactory manner. Prices are on the whole steadily maintained at late rates, and prospects point to a continuation of same.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder in steady demand at unchanged figures of 67. 7s. 6d. to 67. 15s. per ton for this year's delivery. For next year prices are still very irregular, and largely dependent upon special circumstances attached to each case. Generally speaking, however, tone tends towards firmness, and about 47. to 47. 10s. per ton is nearest figure. It seems quite possible and far from being improbable that price may advance materially. Caustic soda in active request, and there are good inquiries about for forward. Values unaltered, 76 to 77 per cent, 107. 10s. to 107. 15s. per ton; 70 per cent, 97. 15s. to 107. per ton; 60 per cent, 87. 15s. to 97. per ton. Ammonia alkali continues to move well at 47. 10s. to 47. 15s. per ton, free on rails in bags. Good business has been done for next year on basis of 47. 5s. Bicarbonate of soda in fair demand at 67. 7s. 6d. to 67. 15s. per ton in large casks, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 67. 15s. to 77. 2s. 6d. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs. Soda crystals in average request and without change in prices, f.o.b. Tyne 62s. 6d. per ton, and f.o.b. Liverpool 67s. 6d. per ton. In saltcake there is very little business of moment passing, and price is weak at nominally 20s. per ton in bulk, free on rails. Chlorates are very dull and stand nominally at unchanged figures of 27d. to 3d. per lb. for potash, and 3d. to 3d. per lb. for soda. Yellow prussiates of potash show no improvement; in fact, they are, if anything, weaker, although 5d. to 5d. per lb. is still quoted for best Lancashire makes. Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts) moving steadily at unchanged figures of 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. per ton, free on rails in bags. Hyposulphite of soda is variable, but tone as regards prices is very firm, and with continued good demand advance is quite likely. 6 to 8 cwt. casks, 57. 5s. to 57. 15s. per ton, free on rails or free on board; 1-cwt. kegs, 67. to 77. 10s. per ton, in accordance with quality and quantity. Silicates of soda in steady request at late rates, 140° Tw, 47. 2s. 6d. to 47. 12s. 6d. per ton; 100° Tw, 37. 12s. 6d. to 47. 2s. 6d. per ton; and 75° Tw, 37. 5s. to 37. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Tyne or Liverpool in usual casks.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, November 19.

CASTOR OIL.—The market for this article does not seem to be well supported, and 2d. per lb. is quoted for good seconds Calcutta and the same price for first-pressure French. Second-pressure French is held for 2d. to 2d. per lb.

BEESWAX.—The sale of a parcel of one ton mixed-quality Chilian is reported at 7l. 5s. per cwt. Two cases Peruvian at

auction were held for 7l. 7s. 6d., and 2 sacks at 7l. 17s. 6d. per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—There has been a sudden upward movement in this, and the sale of 200 bags good Turkish is reported at 50s. to 52s. 6d. per qr.

TURPENTINE.—The movement during the week has been slightly downward, and 39s. 3d. per cwt. is quoted for spot-parcels.

ACACIA SORTS.—There has been considerable buying in the softer and finer grades, and 35s. per cwt. is now asked for soft Soudan sorts. Considerable quantities of hard amber description have also changed hands at 29s. to 31s. per cwt.

QUILLAI-A-BARK.—The anticipated upward movement has been thoroughly justified by the fact that sales have been recorded up to 20s. per cwt., and a further rise is expected.

IRISH MOSS.—The scarcity of common grades is maintained, and 12d. per ton may be taken as the value of good common.

LINSEED OIL.—The market is much steadier and business is being transacted at 23s. 6d. to 25s. per cwt., according to quality and quantity.

BALSAM COPAIBA (MARANHAM).—Sales are reported in quantity at 1s. 9d. per lb.

TONKA-BEANS (PARA).—Thirty cases just arrived are to be offered at auction.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Forty shillings per cwt. is asked by importers, at which 5 bags have been sold,

GINGER (AFRICAN).—Holders are very firm at 47s. 6d. per cwt. for available supplies.

HONEY.—At auction 20 cases of River Plate liquid brought a bid of 26s. per cwt., but the lot was withdrawn. Sales of pile 3. Chilian in quantity (80 kegs) are reported at 20s. per cwt., and the tone for all grades is very firm, with a strong upward inclination.

COCA-LEAVES.—A parcel of 10 bales Peruvian just landed at auction could have been sold at 9d. per lb., but owners' idea of value was 1s., at which the lot was withdrawn.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, November 18.

Business in general is quiet, and our drug-market shows little life at present.

ANISEED.—Russian is tending firmer, at 32m. per 100 kilos.

AGAR-AGAR is also firm from abroad, 325m. being quoted for new crop, January-February shipment. Spot is quoted 290m. for current and 315m. per 100 kilos. for prime.

BALSAM PERU is firm, with an improving demand, at 10½m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR, REFINED, is quoted from second hands at 420m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian is firmer, at 530m. to 535m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK is firmer, and 105m. to 110m. per 100 kilos. is now asked.

ERGOT is very firm, at 300m. per 100 kilos. for Spanish.

MYRRH is scarce and firmer, at 160m. per 100 kilos.

IPPECACUANHA.—Rio is offered at 13m. per kilo., and Cartagena is rather firmer, 9m. being now wanted.

MENTHOL is very strong, and in active demand. Near delivery is quoted 60m. per kilo., but very little is offered from Japan.

STAR-ANISE is firm and dearer, at 124m. per 100 kilos.

SENEGA.—Western root is again firmer, to-day's quotation being 640m. per 100 kilos. The season in Canada is over.

WAX, JAPANESE, is very firm on the spot, at 102m., and near delivery 100m. per 100 kilos.

OILS, FIXED.—Castor is still neglected. Linseed is steadier, with a better demand. Rape advancing. Cod-liver is very firm, with non-congealing oil quoted 185m. per barrel.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Star-anise is firmer, at 11m. per kilo. Peppermint (HGH) is very strong, and little offering on the spot, at 20m. per lb. America has purchased several cheap lots. Japanese is also very strong, at 19m. per kilo. for forward delivery.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, November 22:—Cod-liver oil, ergot, peppermint oil, menthol, and condurango are all firmly held.

SMYRNA:—The sales of opium for the week ending Wednesday amount to 36 cases, principally for American account. Market is steady.

NEW YORK, November 20:—Business here is good. Peppermint oil is firm at \$4.50 per lb. for bulk, and menthol is also firm at \$6.50 per lb. Western senega is firmer, at 63c. per lb. Rio ipecacuanha is dull of sale at \$1.50, and jalap is higher, 12c. being now quoted. Bromides are lower again, potassium being offered at 25c. and sodium at 30c. per lb. Damiana-leaves are easy at 12c., and cocaine has advanced 25c. per oz.

ACID, CITRIC.—Easier at 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for English crystals.

ALCOHOL.—German potato-spirit is in good demand at unchanged prices both for home and export, and the market is very firm in consequence of the poor prospects for the next potato-crop in Germany.

ARROWROOT.—The production of arrowroot in Queensland last year amounted to 704,480 lbs., against 772,280 lbs. in 1900 and 706,938 lbs. in 1899. Fine St. Vincent's, in tins, was bought in at auction at 6d. per lb.

ARSENIC.—During 1901 3,361 tons of arsenic (valued at 39,454 $\frac{1}{2}$) was produced at the mines in the United Kingdom, against 4,081 tons (valued at 67,028 $\frac{1}{2}$) in 1900.

BALSAM TOLU is firmer at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for small tins.

BORAX is steady at 13s. for crystals and 14s. for powder. *Boric acid* is quoted 22s. and 24s. respectively.

BROMIDES.—Our New York cablegram announces a further reduction in the prices of bromide salts in the United States.

CAMPHOR.—Crude is dearer, business having been done in Japanese at from 160s. to 162s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. The monopoly now quote Formosan crude at 152s. 6d. and Pressed at 170s. per cwt., c.i.f. The exports from Japan during the eight months ended August amounted to:—

	1902	1901	1900
Kin	2,596,526	3,199,878	2,006,202

(Kin = 1-3 lb.)

CASCARA SAGRADA is unchanged but firm at 25s. to 26s. per cwt., net, on the spot, according to age.

CINCHONA.—The London auctions on Tuesday were again of small extent, and little importance was attached to them, the larger proportion consisting of Calisaya and African bark, and, some of it being fine in appearance, long prices were paid. The average unit for manufacturing bark was 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., being practically unchanged, as compared with the Amsterdam sale a fortnight ago. Altogether the equivalent of only 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of quinine was offered in bark form.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:—

	Packages offered	Packages sold
South American cinchona (principally Calisaya)	542	of which 542
African cinchona	378	378
East Indian cinchona	319	269
Java cinchona	65	65
Ceylon cinchona	37	24
	1,341	1,278

The following table shows approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
The American factories	33,407
The Brunswick factory	30,802
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ...	23,172
The Frankfort and Stuttgart factories ...	19,094
Messrs. Howards & Sons	9,470
Druggists, &c.	52,165
Total quantity sold ...	168,110
Bought in or withdrawn ...	16,200
Total quantity offered ...	184,310

Among the prices paid were the following:—

AFRICAN.—Long thin quill, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d.; thick quill, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; good quills, 5d.; and quillings, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, broken quill, 7d.; long thin, part silvery quill, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.; very broken quill, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; good quillings, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. down to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Cartagena bold flat, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d. per lb.

JAVA.—Ledgeriana, good stem chips, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; and root, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Red branch mixed chips, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Good mossy and quilly Madras chips were held at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., a bid of 3d. being refused. Another pile sold at from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. *Officinalis*, original stem chips, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; dust, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; root, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; fine, 5d. to 6d.; renewed stem chips, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

The shipments from Java for the first half of November amounted to 780,000 Amst. lbs. (870,000 English lbs.), against 365,000 Amst. lbs. for the corresponding period of last year.

The exports from British India during the five months ending August amounted to

	1902	1901	1900
Lbs.	1,036,416	761,257	1,491,484

COCA-LEAVES are scarce, Huanoco being quoted 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb., and Truxillo 10d.

COCAINE.—Manufacturers have advanced prices 1s. 6d. per oz., and now quote *Hydrochloride* at 15s. 6d. per oz. for 200-oz. lots, 15s. 9d. for 100-oz., and 16s. for less than 100-oz. *Pure* is 2s. 6d. per oz. more. Crude cocaine is advancing, and to arrive 400m. is now asked, there being no stock in London.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auction to be held on December 2 will consist of 80 tons Van Houten's, 30 tons Bensdorp, 13 tons De Jong, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons Helm, 9 tons Mignon, 24 tons Mercuurstaaf, and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons foreign brand, while on the same date at London 80 tons Cadbury's will be offered.

COLCHICINE is extremely scarce, and prices have been advanced to 11s. per oz.

COPPER SULPHATE is easier at from 16s. 15s. to 17s. 15s. per ton, according to brand.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firm at 73s. per cwt. for best white crystals, and 75s. for powder, 98-per-cent. powder being 78s.

DEXTRINE.—Under a General Order issued by the Board of Customs, and dated October 30, the import-duty leviable on dextrine imported into the United Kingdom has been fixed at the rate of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt. on the net weight. Formerly the duty was 5d.

ERGOT.—Spanish is quoted 1s. 6d. on the spot, and business done thereat. Russian is 1s. 8d., spot.

ESERINE is firm, in consequence of the scarcity of raw material.

FARINA has advanced 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton, and dextrine is also dearer to the same extent. For the former 9s. 7s. 6d. to 9s. 10s. per ton is now quoted in quantity.

GAMBIER.—Good free cubes have been sold on the spot at 42s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Good bright dry pipe is held at from 15s. 10s. to 16s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Arrivals of fair quantities have come to hand rather unexpectedly, and values would probably be shaded, dealers quoting 19s. 6d. to 20s. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ARABIC.—Fair quantities of so-called Persian insoluble sorts have changed hands at full values. Pale selected is quoted 20s.; reddish and pale, 16s. to 16s. 6d.; fair to fine sorts, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; and blocky, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. For hard Soudan sorts there is a good inquiry at below 20s., but stocks of this description are now in very small compass.

HONEY.—Prime white set *Italian* is quoted 33s. to 34s. per cwt., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Since the auctions a few bales of Rio have been sold at from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., according to quality. Ordinary Cartagena is obtainable at 3s. 3d., and fair at 3s. 4d.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—Ordinary rough Persian is quoted 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per cwt., and to arrive fair sales are reported at full values. Clean-cut lengths are quoted 10s.

MATICO.—This has been very scarce for some months, but a parcel has now arrived; 10d. per lb. appears to have been the last price paid.

MENTHOL.—Holders of Kobayashi brand are now asking 27s. 6d. per lb., after having sold at 25s. on the spot. An "outside" brand is offered at 26s.

MERCURY BINIODIDE.—Makers have recently come to an understanding by which they have agreed not to sell below 7s. 11d. per lb.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—The spot price is 4s. 10d. per lb., but for arrival 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted by cable from China, an advance of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on last week's price.

OIL, BERGAMOT, is unchanged at 8s. to 8s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, CASSIA, is firm but quiet. For October-December shipment sellers quote 3s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for 80 to 85 per cent., c.a., business having been done in this position at 3s. 5d.

OIL, CASTOR.—A steady but quiet market is reported. Hull make for prompt delivery is quoted 25*l.* 15*s.* per ton in barrels, and 3*g.d.* per lb. in cases for medicinal; firsts, in barrels, 23*l.* 5*s.*; 2*g.d.* per lb. in cases (Jan.-June 22*l.* 10*s.*); seconds, 21*l.* 5*s.* in barrels, and 2*g.d.* per lb. in cases (January-June 21*l.*), barrels and cases included, ex wharf, London. Medicinal French, 28*l.* per ton in barrels, and 31*l.* in cases, ex wharf. Belgian firsts 24*l.*, seconds 22*l.* 10*s.*, January-June delivery 22*l.* 10*s.* and 20*l.* 10*s.* respectively.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The London market is unchanged at from 190*s.* to 200*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., according to brand, and in view of the present high prices very little business is passing. Some dealers hope to tide themselves over the present scarcity by hand-to-mouth buying, and talk of waiting for new oil, which, however, cannot be expected until the end of February at the earliest. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 15 that the quotation for best medicinal non-congealing oil is now 185*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. Business is practically at a standstill, however, for lack of oil. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 8,629 barrels, against 12,136 barrels at the same time last year.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS. has been selling well in quantity at 1*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for B.P. quality, and 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* is now wanted.

OIL, LEMON.—New crop is quoted 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—The s.s. *Snaledale* from Cochin has arrived with 148 cases.

OIL, ORANGE. is rather firmer at from 5*s.* 7*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—At the close of last week prices again advanced, up to 20*s.*, spot, being paid for American HGH and 20*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* is now quoted for this brand, and 17*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* for pure Wayne County. Market has since been firm but quiet. For Japanese dementhosilised 11*s.*, spot, has been paid, and 11*s.* 6*d.* is now wanted for Kobayashi, and 10*s.* 6*d.* has been paid for "outside" brands. For arrival Kobayashi brand has been sold at 10*s.* per lb., c.i.f., for October-December shipment. American JBH "first premium" in tins is quoted 19*s.*, and "pure" ditto 18*s.* 6*d.* H & P in bottles 20*s.* per lb., spot.

OPIUM.—The demand has been principally for soft-shipping, up to 14*s.* 6*d.*, spot, having been paid, and 8*s.* 6*d.* for seconds. Karahissar has also been sold at 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb., and a few cases of Persian at 10*s.*, spot.

CONSTANTINOPLE. November 14.—Notwithstanding the fact that no sales have taken place, the market is firm. Last rains were not sufficient, but it is now again falling heavily here, and even if same spreads inland we do not expect prices to decline to any marked degree, as the long drought debarred peasants from sowing as usual in the early autumn, and what will be sown henceforward will run great risks of frost. Taking all things into consideration, we do not see what is to bring about decline; on the contrary, we think that present ruling prices will continue for some time yet.

SMYRNA. November 8.—The market is unchanged, the transactions for the week amounting to 40 cases talequale at the same quotations as last week, of which 30 cases were for exportation, and the remainder for local speculation. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 4,450 cases, against 2,743 cases at the same time last year. Market closes firm, with buyers. Under date of November 3, the Smyrna correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writes that, after two or three days of fine weather, rain has returned, definitely dispelling the fears of agriculturists, to which the protracted drought had given rise. It has rained almost everywhere in the interior, and, although complaints of insufficient moisture have been received from some districts, field-work is everywhere proceeding with great activity. Very little rain has fallen on the high table-lands, but as yet there is no reason for anxiety, for should it rain in three or four weeks there will still be time to plough and sow. The stock of opium in Smyrna amounts to 5,200 baskets. Holders appear now more disposed to sell, being convinced that the autumn-sowings will be carried out as usual.

PILOCARPINE.—A reduction of about 8*s.* per oz. is announced to-day, and makers now quote on the basis of 40*s.* for 1-oz. lots.

QUININE.—The makers' price is still unchanged at 1*s.* 1*g.d.* per oz. In second-hands there were spot sellers at 10*g.d.* during the early part of the week, but on Wednesday the tone was rather firmer, the usual German brands of sulphate being quoted 11*d.*, with a small business in December delivery at 10*g.d.* to 11*d.* To-day there were sellers at 11*g.d.* for December; for March 11*g.d.* is quoted, and a small sale for May is reported at 11*g.d.*

RHUBARB.—The exports of rhubarb from China during 1901 amounted to 5,501 piculs, against 7,974 piculs in 1900, and 3,771 piculs in 1891.

SAFFRON.—The higher range of prices noted last week is maintained, from 29*s.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* being quoted, the latter price for finest B.P. quality.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—There is a fair quantity on the spot, for which holders ask 27*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., but no business is reported.

SEEDS.—Russian *Anise* is selling at 16*s.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. on the spot, the price for arrival being quoted 15*s.* 6*d.* *Canary* again dearer, at 52*s.* per quarter. *Coriander* slow, at 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* per cwt. Dutch *Caraways* quiet, at 22*s.* per cwt. *Fenugreek* is offering at 7*s.* per cwt. for bright new seed. *Fennel* is quoted 17*s.* per cwt. for good clean. *Morocco Cumin* is worth 21*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt., and *Malta* 30*s.* For *Linseed*, 52*s.* 6*d.* per quarter is the quotation for bold clean.

SENEGA.—The spot price has been advanced to 3*s.* per lb., net.

SELLAC.—On the spot, the market has been firm, fair second *Orange TN* being quoted 126*s.*, and good ditto 130*s.* per cwt., which prices have been paid. Fine *Orange* marks are firmly held, and small sales have been made at 140*s.* to 145*s.* *AC Garnet*, for arrival, has been sold at 117*s.* c.i.f., and spot at 117*s.* for blocky. Forward deliveries have fluctuated, but on Wednesday closed firmer, with sales on that day of about 2,000 cases, including December 125*s.*, January 124*s.* to 125*s.*, March 124*s.* to 126*s.* 6*d.*, April 124*s.*, and May 125*s.* At auction on Tuesday about 540 cases were offered, of which 200 cases sold, partly "without reserve," at easier rates as follows: second *Orange*, fair bright curly, 124*s.* to 125*s.*; fair reddish thin, 124*s.*; reddish livery, 122*s.* to 123*s.*; common matted, 113*s.*; hard block, 112*s.*; and common livery block, 100*s.* to 102*s.*

SOY is quiet at 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 5*d.* per gal.

SPICES.—At auction, on Wednesday, Cochin *Ginger* was rather dearer, fair to good white rough washed selling at 38*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt.; *Calicut* brown rough was bought in at 40*s.*, a low bid being refused; "C" cut was bought in at 50*s.*, and medium and small native cut at 65*s.* per cwt.; *Jamaica* sold at 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for middling dull. *Zanzibar Cloves* sold at 4*g.d.* per lb. for fair bright. The market for delivery is firmer at 4*g.d.* per lb. *Chillies* lower; good bright red sold at 31*s.* per cwt. *Egyptian Capsicum* were bought in at 50*s.* per cwt. for good bold picked; common faded East India sold at 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. *Pimento* quiet; common and ordinary mixed blacks sold at 2*g.d.* and 2*g.d.* to 2*g.d.* per lb. *Cinnamon* quillings were bought in. Wild bark sold at 3*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. The next quarterly auctions of cinnamon will take place on Monday next. *Cassia-ligneosa* sold at 44*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for fair quill; broken sold at 19*s.* to 22*s.* per cwt. for twiggy and stringy. *Black Pepper* steady. *Lampong* sold at 5*g.d.* to 5*g.d.* per lb.; *Singapore* is quoted 6*g.d.* on the spot. Business has been done at 5*g.d.* for January-March shipment. *Singapore* white firmer; fair coriander kind sold at 9*g.d.* to 9*g.d.*, and good at 10*d.* to 10*g.d.*; fair was bought in at 10*d.* per lb.; to arrive, 9*g.d.* has been paid for January-March steamer. *Penang* is steady at 9*g.d.* on the spot, and at 9*d.* to 9*g.d.* to arrive, according to position.

TAMARINDS.—Good West Indian are scarce, and 16*s.* per cwt. is wanted, *plus 1s.* duty. The new crop is not expected until next April, so that present stock is not likely to be augmented.

TONKA-BEANS.—About 90 packages have arrived in Liverpool this week, and will probably be offered in auction. They are said to be frosted Surinam description. *Angosturas* are very scarce, and 3*s.* 6*d.* is quoted for a small quantity.

TRAGACANTH.—There has been a good demand for qualities below 12*l.* per cwt., but for the higher grades demand is very small and stocks are accumulating. In Bagdad descriptions there has been a fair business at from 70*s.* to 90*s.*, and the market is practically cleared of these grades. Firsts are quoted at from 14*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* 10*s.*, seconds 13*l.* to 14*l.*, thirds 11*l.* 10*s.* to 12*l.* 10*s.*, and fourths 7*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* per cwt.

TURMERIC.—All descriptions are quiet on the spot. To arrive, several hundred bags of Bengal have been sold at 9*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Good squares are quoted 60*s.*, spot, and for distant shipment 47*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., is asked.

